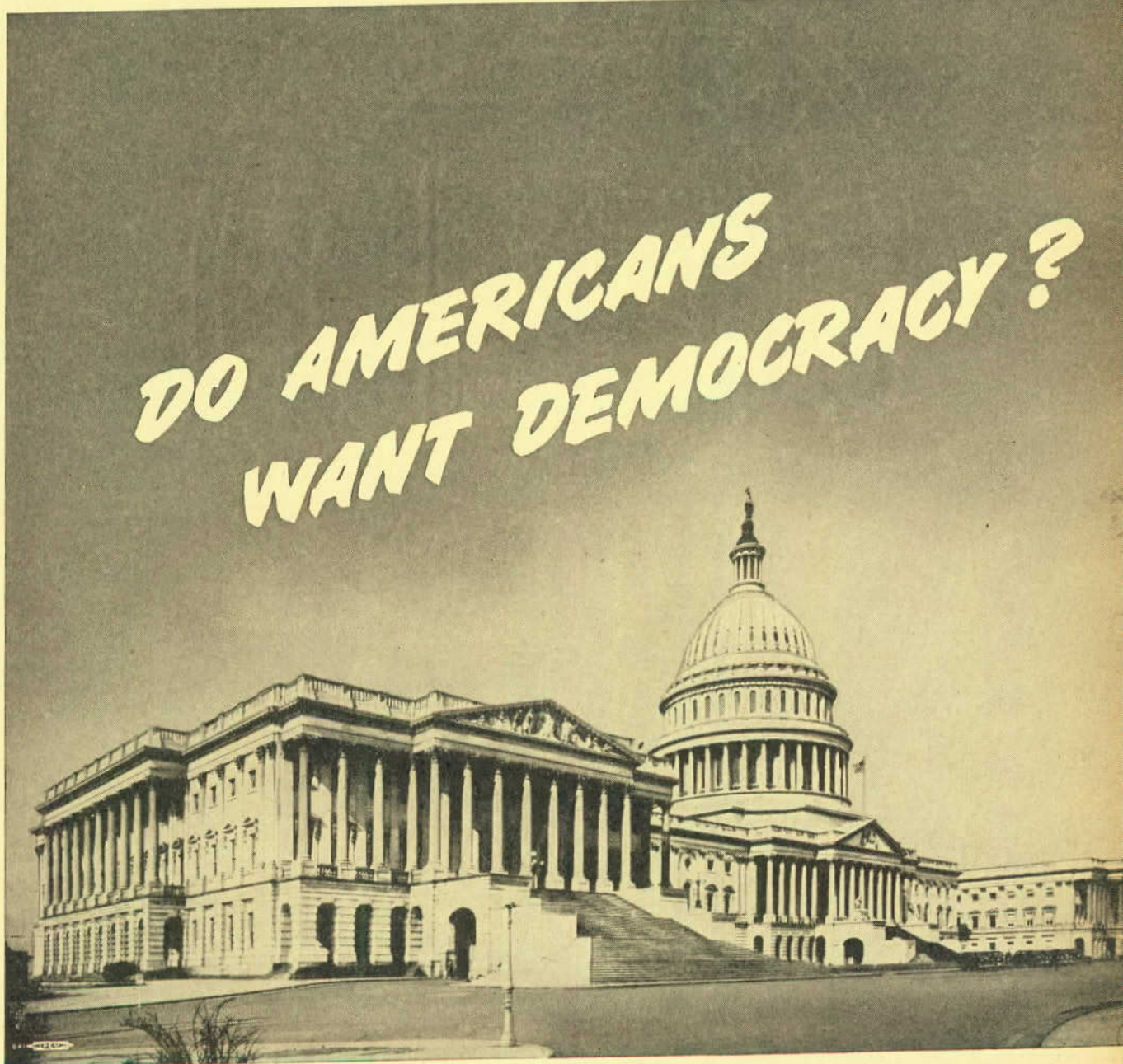


THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

*DO AMERICANS
WANT DEMOCRACY?*



VOL. XLIII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARCH, 1944

NO. 3

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!



CONGRESS

First, Isolationists,
Then Inflationists.
If it isn't one thing, Brother,
It's another.

—From the New York Times.

* * *

MEETING WILL COME TO ORDER

The meeting will come to order,
The president did roar.
The Brothers please take their seats and the
foreman close the door.
The roll-call of officers, the president did say,
And read the communications and file them
all away.
And now the bills we have to pay, have you
got them there?
Just draw a warrant and pay them all for
that is only fair.
And the officers and executive board will now
give their report.
I notice the attendance here is getting rather
short.
Propositions for membership in Local 48,
And we will have the report on candidates,
it's getting rather late.
Shall we ballot on these candidates, or shall
we "vote 'em in?"
If we do that, then the obligation can begin.
Reports of delegates and committees, let's
see what's going on.
And how are the sick and hurt ones of our
members coming along?
Roll-call of members—we will pass that one
by,
And take up "unfinished business" the presi-
dent did sigh.
"New business" is next, if there is any at all.
"For the good of the union," let's have order
in the hall.
Receipts and expenses of the month, to
bring things up to date.
And thus they closed a meeting of Local 48.

C. E. SMITH,
L. U. No. 48.

* * *

HANGOVER

Here I am with an aching head,
Blood shot eyes, and nose all red.
My stomach's weak, and my back is sore.
It's the morning after the night before.

Don't remember where all I went,
Don't know just how the time was spent,
But, wow! what a time it must have been,
For, boy, what a helluva shape I'm in!

HOWARD CLECKNER,
L. U. No. 82.

* * *

SURPRISE!

It's lots of fun to keep on the run
And know your ins and outs,
But it's a heck of a jolt to get shocked by a
volt
You didn't know was lying about!

DAVID HOPKINS,
L. U. No. 946.

THE FALL GUY

The wiring job is finally done,
But, Brother, is it shot!
The doggone motors just won't run,
The ground wires all are hot.
The fireworks have just begun,
And look who's on the spot:

The Foreman—

We see him standing meekly there,
Listening to the "super" swear.
The bawling-out's the worst he's heard,
But the foreman answers not a word.

The Leadman—

The "super" gone, the foreman "meek"
Has now, in turn, begun to shriek.
Who takes the rap, who's on the pan?
None other than the leading man.

The Journeyman—

But there still is need to pass the buck,
So the journeyman is out of luck.
He, too, must stand in painful silence,
And take the leadman's verbal violence.

The Helper—

But still the matter's not yet through,
The journeyman has a fall guy, too:
A perfect stooge to take the blame—
And lowly "helper" is his name.
So now it's down in black and white,
Where all can plainly read,
How sorry is a helper's plight,
With none to pay him heed.
I urge that you, the union, write:
"A helper's helper is what we need."

ABE MUTCHNIK,
L. U. No. 11.

* * *

A FEW ANSWERS CULLED FROM SOME OLD EXAMINATION PAPERS

Alternating current goes around the arma-
ture in cycles.

A magnetic field is the land surrounding a
substation.

A compound motor is two motors mounted
on a single shaft.

Direct current is the kind of current that
goes from the generator direct to the motor.
Impedence is too many lights in the circuit.

A synchronous motor is used to reduce the
power-factor to zero.

A squirrel cage motor is one having a
grating at each end.

Static electricity has a lot of power but no
watts.

A step-up transformer is a transformer on
top of a pole.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

* * *

A DISILLUSIONED PATRIOT

As a true American, I knew I must fight,
'Cause if we fail to do so, we will lose our
right.

So as a true patriot, I sallied forth this day,
And to the enlistment station I did wend my
way.

After a severe examination, the doctors did
say,

"We are sorry, old fellow; no 4-F's today."

TOM ROGERS,
L. U. No. 38.

INFLATION

For all we may
Complain and yell
With anguished voice,
It's OPA
Or HCL.

We have our choice.

—From the New York Times.

* * *

TOMMY TIGHE PULLS A WIMPY

"How did Tommy Tighe get the pair of
shiners?" I asked my friend Mac over beers
in the B. of B.

"Well," said Mac, "last night we had a
stud game in the backroom. Tommy loses a
big pot and starts chirping. Big Bill is dealing
and Bill gets sore. 'Who you cussin',' says Bill,
'Me or the cards?' 'The bet goes double,' says
Tommy, 'so what?' And with that Bill plants
a haymaker on his starboard lamp and lays
him out flatter than a copper's instep. Now
Tommy's my friend, so I help him into a chair
and dash out for a piece of raw beefsteak to
put on the injured optic. Of course, at that
hour all the butcher stops are closed, so I
horse down to the 'Greasy Vest' and ask Nick
to cut me off a small piece of steak. No dice.
The greaseball is asking six bits a copy for
his steaks and absolutely refuses to cut a
piece off of one. Now six bits is a lot of
dough and while I'm considering the matter
I get an idea. After all, what is hamburger
but ground up beefsteak, so I buy a raw ham-
burger and hustle back to the tavern.
Tommy's still sitting in the chair, so I tell
him to hold the hamburger while I get a clean
bar towel off of Dick Woods, the bar keep, to
use as a bandage. And when I get back to
Tommy, I'll be a dirty name if the glutton
wasn't eating the raw hamburger. Am I
burned to a crisp. But when he cracks 'No
onion?' that was too much and I bopps him in
his good eye.

"And that's how he gets the pair of them,"
said Mac.

"SLEEPY STEVE,"

L. U. No. 9.

Thanks, Steve. We knew you'd show up.

* * *

MARINE ELECTRICIAN

When the "snapper" says "degoussing,"

He doesn't start carousing,

Just because he has a little in the "sock."

And he'll lug a ton of cable

Tomorrow, if he's able,

After going three full days "around the
clock."

He isn't after glory,

To hear him tell the story.

He's happy just to hear a motor throb.

If it's heavy work or light,

He has to do it right,

For everyone "pulls wires" on his job.

And when the job is ended

And everything is mended,

And from the mast a flag is softly draped,

Does he stand there at attention

For honorable mention?

He does like heck—he knows that he's been
shaped.

MAE M. KELLEHER,
Wife of Patrick Kelleher,
L. U. No. 277

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Magazine Chat

A new I. B. E. W. publication makes its bow this month. It is "I. B. E. W.-Edison News." This attractive four-page newspaper is published for Commonwealth Edison Company employees by the Utility Office, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Room 812, 130 North Wells Street, Chicago. The publication is illustrated.

The leading article deals with the progress and organization of this important utility property. "The Answer Man" is an attractive feature of the newspaper, in a question and answer style, where important queries on relationship with the I. B. E. W. are discussed. For example,

"Q. Is the I. B. E. W. interested in all Commonwealth Edison employees?

"A. Yes. The I. B. E. W. is seeking the membership of every Commonwealth Edison employee except those in executive or supervisory capacities."

An attractive photograph of the new steamship, Henry Miller, named after the first president of our organization, and a story of its launching is featured on the second page. Extensive notices of meetings are published. A roster of I. B. E. W. successes in employee elections is given. A directory of the local union officers in this particular utility is also given. The publication is newsy and attractively edited and printed.

Many of our local unions are showing real enterprise in such publications as this. Their publications indicate they have a true appreciation of values in the newspaper and magazine fields.

Our cover photograph this month is by courtesy of the National Commission of Fine Arts and our frontispiece photo is by courtesy of the Office of War Information.

How a Man Walks to His Death

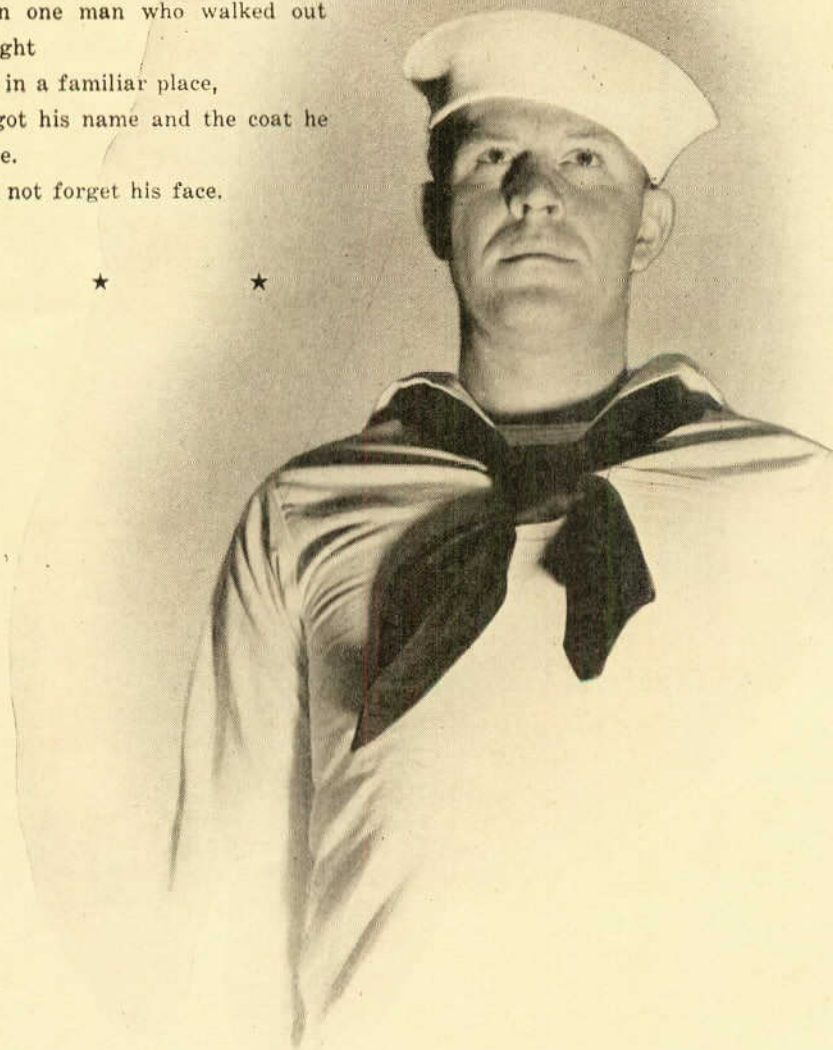
By Corporal Lester Ewing

If a man must walk to his death
Let him walk with all the pride he has.
For a man is nothing then . . .
Let him remember the things he was.
The straight blank wall is a cheerless
friend,
And the rifle no friend at all,
Let him remember the cool, clean smell
And the length of a country hall.

The man who walks to his death walks
slow,
—How doleful is the high mass sung—
And the man who speaks no word at all
Will mummer his own sweet tongue.

I have seen one man who walked out
straight
To stand in a familiar place,
I have forgot his name and the coat he
wore.
—I shall not forget his face.

★ ★ ★



They Are not Dead

By Helen E. Northup

They are not dead
Who sleep beneath the sod,
They are but glorified
At peace with God!
On far-flung battlefronts they fought
Through fire, through blood and sand,
To keep this world of ours free
From the crush of the tyrant's hand!
To us they have left a sacred trust,
To preserve this heritage we must
Fight onward to victory!

Oh comrades:
Let your hearts grow brave
With every quickening beat!
Go forth to meet the enemy,
We must not know defeat!
In the glory of freedom
We shall stand once more
When peace resounds
From shore to shore,
And in the dawn of a new-born day
Let us pause in silence
And gently lay
A laurel wreath upon the sod
Where our heroes sleep
At peace with God!

★ ★ ★



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NO. 3

Do Americans Want Democracy?

DO AMERICANS want democracy? Presumably the answer is "yes." Do Americans do the things which beget democracy? Frequently not.

Take for example, the present serious situation in respect to relations between civilians and the armed forces. Historically, there always develops a chasm between soldiers abroad and civilians at home. Every war proves this. But no rift in ranks is wholesome; least of all a rift when a nation is fighting a total war. Is anything being done to close this rift? No. Is anything being done to widen it? Much.

Regretfully, the persons who are seeking to widen this rift are heads of the armed forces. The devastating remarks of the official Army spokesman at the time of negotiations between government and railroad workers fell upon civilian ears with a discouraging thud. "My God!" the civilians cried, "are we going to be at the throats of each other?"

There are 11 million men in the armed forces. This simply means that directly and indirectly virtually every American family has some one near and dear fighting for his country. Does it look reasonable that any human being wants to act at home in such wise as to injure a loved one at the front? Such a charge, stated thus boldly in human terms, appears ridiculous. But this charge was made in effect by the unofficial Army spokesman. This was made deliberately, if inaccurately, with damaging effect upon patriotic performance of labor unions. And the sad truth is that such a blunt charge reflects the deliberate anti-union policies of generals and admirals.

If Americans truly want democracy, they would undertake to change the minds of generals and admirals. They would demand that generals and admirals reflect democratic principles in their policies. They would demand that

generals and admirals would say the things, and do the things which insure, not destroy, democracy.

For example, what are armies of occupation and military governors doing in occupied countries about strengthening cooperatives and labor unions? The International Association of Cooperatives, meeting in Washington in January, advocated the use of cooperatives in occupied countries to distribute food to the civilian populations. Are generals susceptible to this suggestion? Do combat generals have on their staffs trained labor relations men seeking to feel out, discover and strengthen the labor movements of recovered countries? If they have, we hear nothing about it. Yet everyone knows that democracy is knit up body and soul with cooperatives and labor unions. Hitler and Mussolini knew this principle too well. These fascist lords trampled labor unions and cooperatives underfoot. They stole their funds and murdered their leaders. They knew that these democratic tools were incompatible with nazi aims.

Democracy cannot live if it is not nourished consciously by people in power. The Army is destined to play a great part in American life in the next 10 years. Generals and admirals should learn the lesson of democracy, and practice its principles, or both soldiers who fight and civilians who work may find they fought another war in vain.

P.S. Labor unionists who wish to do something about this situation might heed the admonition of the AMERICAN FEDERATION-IST, official publication of the American Federation of Labor: "Write to members of your union in the armed forces. Give them the truth about organized labor's all-out support of the war effort to counteract the fiendish lies that are being spread among the troops."

PRICING PRICES

in Nation's Capital

AS in all times of violent fluctuation of prices, the cost of living is playing a new and vigorous role in wage questions. Sharp differences of opinion have arisen between labor experts and other experts in the Government.

Under these conditions the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL made a tour throughout the stores in Washington and vicinity to price items which are not controlled as to price. There is little doubt that prices are high in Washington. They have always been high in Washington. Perhaps they are not a key to prices in other parts of the country but they do indicate two things: (1) That if other basic foods were not rationed and the prices controlled, the cost of living would be very much higher; (2) That someone is having fun with prices in the uncontrolled field.

There is little doubt that a number of large food syndicates dominate the food production and food distribution field in this country. The Federal Trade Commission made a recent study of the distribution costs in the food industry. That report was ready for issue last fall but it has attracted very little notice in the press. The whole picture of the economic system in America is pretty much unchanged by this report. The report shows, for example, that the food industry is dominated by a few great com-

Uncontrolled items
soar upward. Labor members
of WLB committee differ
sharply with experts

panies; that too much of the consumer's dollar is going into distribution cost, too little to the farmer; there are exorbitant middle-man charges; meat, milk, flour, baking, sugar, cereals are all heavily controlled industries.

A STARTLING DECLARATION

A committee composed of A. F. of L. and CIO members under the War Labor Board, R. J. Thomas representing CIO and George Meany representing the A. F. of L., threw a bombshell in statistical circles by declaring that the cost of living in the United States was up 43.5 per cent since January 1, 1941, whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor records only a 28.5 per cent increase. This has brought a sharp retort from members of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The labor report showed that B. L. S. figures took no account of quality depreciation.

The report asserted that prices had not only risen, but quality had fallen, and portions had been cut in half. For example, the 15-cent ham sandwich had

advanced to 25 cents with only half the ham content. To put the case in a nutshell, when the wife of a worker goes out with a \$10 bill, she will pay \$14 for a basket full of food that she paid only \$10 for in 1941 and the labor representatives declare that she will actually pay \$17.40 for this same basket of food.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL sent a number of its writers into Washington and the surrounding cities to do its own pricing. Here are some of the results:

Apples	12½c pound
Bananas	60c to 80c dozen
Cheese	62c to 80c pound
Cocoa	20c to 42c pound
Coconuts	25c to 29c each
Cranberries	45c to 55c pound
Dates	65c 10 oz.; 95c 14 oz.
Eggs	53c to 65c dozen
Figs	59c to 65c pound
Marmalade	23c to 30c pound
Nuts	50c to 59c pound
Stuffed olives	29c 3½ oz.; 42c 5 oz.
Oranges	58c to 85c dozen
Fresh peas	28c to 35c pound
Tangerines	35c to 50c dozen

Cheese is an item that showed great diversity in price. In the market Wisconsin cheese sold for 80 cents a pound, while the same cheese sold for 62 cents per pound in a District grocery store. While one store was charging 80 cents a pound for ordinary American cheese, another store was asking only 60 cents a pound for the more expensive kinds of cheeses like Roquefort and Sweitzer.

Dates are another item in which there has been a great gain in price. They seem to fluctuate day by day. Thus in one store 10 oz. packages of dates sold for 79 cents and 14 oz. packages for 95 cents. Three weeks later the same dates were selling for 65 cents and 89 cents per package respectively.

Before the war dates ordinarily sold for from 20 to 30 cents a pound. Now they are \$1.00 a pound and over.

Figs are another item that has taken a big jump in wartime. Forty cents a pound or less was a fair price for figs before the war. They now sell for 65 cents a pound. This represents a gain of more than 62 per cent on a single article.

Stores, too, are most diverse in their fig prices. One store charged 33 cents for eight ounces of figs while another store only a block away was charging 33 cents for 12-oz. packages—in other words half as many figs again for the same price.

Bananas sold for 50 cents a dozen at a fruit vendor's stand where they are expected to be high. However, on the same day, bananas of approximately the same size and quality were selling for 80 cents a dozen in a neighborhood store.

Cost of cranberries at one store went up 10 cents a pound in two weeks time.

Price range for oranges was all the way from 29 cents for 20 oranges to \$1.08 a dozen—with a great variety of prices in between.

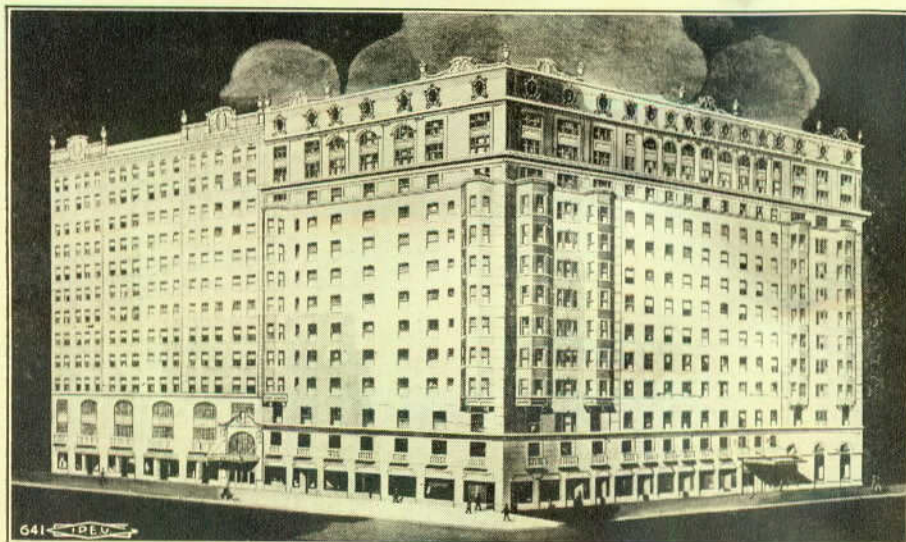
Grade A eggs, fresh from the country, ranged from 47 cents a dozen to 65 cents a dozen.

Tangerines ranged in price from 15 cents a dozen to 50 cents a dozen.



SHOPPING HAS BECOME "WORK"

OWI Photo



JEFFERSON HOTEL, SCENE OF IMPORTANT LABOR-MANAGEMENT CONFERENCES

Two LABOR-MANAGEMENT Committees Meet

TWO top labor-management committees have recently concluded meetings held in St. Louis. These committees are the Labor-Management Planning Committee of the electrical construction industry and the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Members in attendance at the planning committee meeting, held at the Jefferson Hotel, were

M. H. Hedges,
J. Scott Milne,
Louis Ingram,
J. C. McIntosh,
Guy Alexander,
John E. Wetzig.

John E. Wetzig, Kansas City, has replaced Frank Jacobs on this planning committee. The management members of this committee present were

P. M. Geary,
S. C. Sachs,
W. F. McCarter.

Robert M. McChesney, president of the National Electrical Contractors Association, attended joint committee meetings. The third planning report will be published and is expected to receive a wide distribution. The subjects covered at this session of the planning committee were:

Impending changes in the building construction industry.

Annual wage and national income.

Relationship of public works, state and municipal, to total construction.

Labor supply.

Building codes in their relationship to impending changes.

Prefabrication and the adjustments needed.

Control of surplus materials at the armistice.

St. Louis scene of meetings of Planning and Apprenticeship joint committees

Control exercised by world conditions on the construction industry. Recommendations.

BUSINESS AT WAR

Electrical construction combines labor and management into something new for postwar planning . . . Harvard Business School retools the executive mind for war and peace.

JOINT PLANNING: A NEW GOSPEL?

In Washington you can find a unique organization called, somewhat grandly, the Labor-Management Planning Committee on Postwar Problems of the National Electrical Contractors Association and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A.F. of L.). Collectively, the 1,200 Association members and the 110,000 journeymen* in the Brotherhood are the electrical-construction industry, which installs, services, and markets electrical equipment, ranging from a generator to a meter to a toaster and its cord.

The customs of this industry attest to the mutual interests of Association and Brotherhood. On the one hand, the Association depends on the Brotherhood for all the skilled labor needed by member contractors, whether they do a business of \$25,000 to \$35,000 a year, average for the smaller firms, or the \$3 million to \$10 million of a few big companies at the top. On the other hand, the Brotherhood looks to the Association to supply electrical work, some \$10,000 of which is needed to keep a journeyman employed for 300 days.

The Committee, as set up last spring by the Association and the Brotherhood, found ample reason to declare that employer and worker are partners who should move together toward three postwar aims: (1) high regular profits for Association contractors; (2) high regular income on an annual wage basis and journeyman; (3) the stabilizing of the industry against inflation and price rigging.

It is emphasized that the future of the construction

E. H. Herzberg, chairman of the joint apprenticeship committee, Milwaukee, presided at the sessions of the apprenticeship committee meeting. A quorum but not a full panel of the committee was present. Mr. Maurice M. Hansen of Madison, Wis., represented the Federal apprenticeship committee.

A delegation from Local Union No. 1 made an appearance and told about the interesting advances made in that educational field by this local union. Those representing Local Union No. 1 were

A. F. Loepker,

E. T. Hooch, vice president,

Leo Hennessey, financial secretary.

George Apel, representing the St. Louis office of the Federal apprenticeship committee, was also present and spoke.

The rapidly changing factor in the field of electrical science was thoroughly canvassed. The changes wrought by war technology were discussed. Widespread interest in electronics was imminent. Many classes are being held by Electrical Workers all over the country in the electrical field.

The apprenticeship committee decided to hold a full panel session in St. Louis on April 13. The committee decided that one of its principal functions during the next six months will be to create standards in the field of transmission, maintenance and electronics.

The National Joint Apprenticeship Committee promulgated standards in the field of instruction about 18 months ago. These standards are, of course, basic and will form the foundation of the standards in these newer fields.

present business. It found one in the electrical sector of industrial maintenance. At the Committee's urging, the Association has begun to persuade factory management that, to alleviate manpower shortages, it should transfer electrical-maintenance crews to other jobs in the plant and farm out its electrical work to Association contractors. The Association argues that its members' technical knowledge, familiarity with electrical supplies, and ability to furnish skilled labor qualify them to handle electrical maintenance more cheaply and efficiently than can the plant's own personnel. Outside of that novel and perhaps permanent excursion, the Committee found little in the current scene to be glad about. Its gloom was deepened when, as its second move, it reanalyzed the construction industry and discovered immediate prospects to be "nil-plus-ultra" in the phrase of one spokesman. Postwar potentialities, however, proved to be very cheering indeed. The Committee estimates, for example, that postwar expenditures for highways, with sodium and mercury lighting, will be as much as \$3 billion a year for the first five years after the war; and that the expansion of light and power utilities will call for annual outlays of \$5 billion a year during the first four years of peace. But it is on postwar housing that the Committee is most sanguine. It anticipates that some \$3 billion (about \$500 million for electrical devices) will be spent on new dwellings, conversions, or improvements in the first postwar year; \$12 billion in the second; \$13 billion in the third.

Moreover, the Committee forecasts that some two-thirds of postwar home building will be in the \$3,000 to \$6,000 class, and that income groups to put their money into new homes will be urged to cut labor costs. In ex-

FORTUNE MAGAZINE GIVES FRIENDLY NOTICE OF LABOR-MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES' ACTIVITIES

Building Trades UNIONS

PETITION Congress

January 18, 1944

TO the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Majority and Minority Leaders of the Senate and the House, members of the Military Affairs and Naval Affairs Committees of the Senate and the House and members of the Truman Committee.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find copy of a statement adopted at a meeting of the executive council of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. We hope that our action in this matter will not be misunderstood, and we wish to make it plain that as loyal Americans we desire to do everything possible to help in the war effort.

However, the conditions set forth in this statement are cause for much aggravation and discontent among the working people in the building trades and it can be understood how they feel that some interest antagonistic to them is laying plans to prepare for them the same conditions they had to undergo after victory was won in World War I.

We draw to your attention particularly, the practice of creating so-called locality wage boards where they, in conjunction with employing interests, arbitrarily establish wage rates and classifications of workmen and the working people have absolutely no voice or opportunity to be heard in a question of this character which so vitally affects them. In substantiation of this statement, we respectfully draw your attention to Civilian Personnel Memorandum No. 71 as issued by the War Department, Headquarters, Army Service Forces, June 30, 1943.

In addition to this, this action circumvents statutory laws which have been placed on the statute books for the protection of the working people of this country, namely, the Davis-Bacon Act.

We urge that you lend your assistance and that Congress will take the necessary action to see that this is corrected. Again let us reiterate that the officers and members of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor pledge their unswerving loyalty to our Government, and we stand ready to do anything or make any sacrifices that are necessary in connection with the war effort.

Respectfully yours,

RICHARD J. GRAY,
Acting President.

HERBERT RIVERS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Second strong statement of grievances involving circumvention of agreements by local boards

Statement of the Building and Construction Trades Department, American Federation of Labor

During the month of July, 1941, an understanding was reached between Government agencies and the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, relating to the performance of construction work. The agreement reached provided that the Building Construction Workers waive certain provisions of their agreements with employers of many years' standing, to wit:

- (1) No stoppage of work;
- (2) They would observe uniform policy on shift work;
- (3) Uniform overtime rate of time and one-half in lieu of double time;
- (4) Uniform number of holidays.

The administrative branches of the United States Government, parties to the stabilization agreement, have not acted in good faith in carrying out and abiding by the provisions of the agreement, particularly paragraph 8 which provided for the setting up of the Board of Review, from which we quote as follows:

"8. Board of Review

There shall be constituted a board consisting of a representative of the Government agencies, a representative of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and a representative of the OPM. It shall be the function of this board to interpret the provisions of this agreement, to adjust disputes arising hereunder, and the findings of the board shall be binding on the parties to the agreement. . . ."

On a number of occasions cases have been referred to this board. The board has held proper hearings, considered the evidence presented and made decisions thereon, but the Government agency involved has failed to abide by the decision of the Board of Review, for example, the Defense Plant Corporation in the case of the Electrical Workers vs. the D. P. C. at Wingdale, N. Y., and also the case of the Engineers of Newark, N. J., vs. the Defense Plant Corporation. Hearings on the above mentioned cases were held by the Board of Review, in the first instance almost one year ago and in the other almost five months ago. In both cases up to this time the Defense Plant Corporation has



RICHARD J. GRAY

absolutely refused to abide by the decisions as handed down by the Board of Review. These two instances are merely cited as examples of a number of similar cases.

Recognizing that any agreement to be worthwhile must be observed by all parties thereto, it is our opinion that unless and until the agencies of the U. S. Government, parties to this agreement, signify their willingness to abide by and adhere to its provisions that we, of labor, feel that we should not be obligated to abide by the terms of this agreement.

In view of the recommendations contained in the recent message of the President of the United States to Congress, we deem it advisable in the interest of fair play to draw to the attention of the honorable members of the Military Affairs Committee and the Naval Affairs Committee of both the Senate and House of Representatives the following:

Since the signing of the Stabilization Agreement for the Building Industry, it has been adhered to on the part of labor. In substantiation of this statement, we respectfully refer you to the testimony of General Brehon Somervell before the House Military Affairs Committee in which he commends very highly the cooperation and aid he received from the organizations affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor in carrying out the defense and war building programs.

The cooperation referred to by General Somervell was not only extended to his department at the time he made the statement; but to all Government agencies, parties to the stabilization agreement, and such cooperation has been continued up to the present time when the war construction program is about completed.

It is regrettable to feel that after such cooperation has been rendered by the organizations of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American

(Continued on page 116)

DISTRICT 3 Opens

New Headquarters

UNIONS have two aspects: they are business organizations and they are welfare organizations. The business end of unions must be operated by modern, approved methods, by the elimination of waste and by processes that make a constant appeal to the public. The welfare aspect of unionism is no less important, but strictly speaking, need not and should not, be mixed with the daily business operations.

UNIONS HAVE GROWN

With the advance of unionism on the welfare front and with the coming of the legal recognition of unionism as a stable institution in American life, unions have grown in numbers, importance and responsibility. This has meant increased business, and increased business has been signalized by new and better offices which form the link between unions and union clients and customers.

Vice President Walker occupies handsome offices in Philadelphia. Increased union business

Even some local unions have erected new and palatial offices during the war. The international union resembles in its business aspect, corporations and chain businesses, and the vice president is the district manager for that union.

The JOURNAL has already published descriptions of the attractive offices in District 9 and District 2. Vice President J. Scott Milne occupies an office in the largest and most conspicuous office building in San Francisco, and Vice President Regan occupies offices in the largest and most conspicuous office building in Boston.



WILLIAM D. WALKER
Vice President, I. B. E. W.

SPAN OF DISTRICT 3

Vice President William D. Walker of District 3 has just opened in Philadelphia new headquarters for his district. District 3 operates in the most populous states of the country, namely: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Canal Zone, Cuba, Puerto Rico.

This is not only populous territory, it is also a wide-spread domain. Here is centered probably the most intensive industrial activity in the United States. The population is as follows:

New York	13,479,142
New Jersey	4,160,165
Pennsylvania	9,900,180
Delaware	266,505
Maryland	1,821,244
District of Columbia	663,091
Canal Zone	51,827
Cuba	4,199,952
Puerto Rico	1,869,255
Total	36,411,361

These millions represent about one-fourth of the population of the country.

IMPORTANT REGION

In this region is centered the financial capital of America, New York City, and the political capital of the nation, Washington, D. C. In this district is centered some of the richest and most powerful utility companies of the nation. Great shipyard interests and great war projects are operating in District 3. A great deal of construction work of both industrial and private types is the daily concern in this region. Great railroad systems noted for their freight carrying and passenger carrying capacity ply their lines in this district. Steel furnaces, coal mines, aluminum fabrication, besides thousands of other fabricating processes go forward daily in this region. Most of the principal manufacturers of copper wire and cable carry on their operations in this region. In short, it is no exaggera-

(Continued on page 120)



This imposing building houses new district offices of I. B. E. W.

City of Independence Gets World LABOR Conference

PHILADELPHIA, the city known as the cradle of American independence, has been chosen as the scene of the 26th session of the world congress of labor, the International Labor Conference. Sessions which used to be held in the old world city of Geneva, Switzerland, are to be transferred to the new-world city of liberty. This was decided at a meeting of the governing body held recently in London.

American labor will be especially interested in this world labor conference inasmuch as the International Labor Conference was organized in Washington a quarter of a century ago, following the first World War, through the efforts of Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. At that first historic meeting held in Washington, leaders of American labor in the first World War saw a new instrumentality of international relations take shape before their eyes.

Next spring in Philadelphia a similar

International Labor Conference convenes in Philadelphia April 20

effort will be made to reshape the International Labor Conference to play a new part in a new set of international relations.

The first subject on the Philadelphia agenda has to do with the future policy, program and status of the International Labor Organization.

COMING PROGRAM

The governing body of the International Labor Office, meeting in its 91st session December 16 through December 20, 1943, in London, decided unanimously to hold the next regular session of the International Labor Conference in the United States, probably at Philadelphia, beginning April 20. It is expected the session, which will be the conference's 26th, will last three to four weeks.

The meeting fixed the agenda of the conference as follows:

1. Future policy, program and status of the International Labor Organization.
2. Recommendation to the united nations for present and postwar social policy.
3. The organization of employment in the transition from war to peace.
4. Social security: principles, and problems arising out of the war.
5. Minimum standards of social policy in the dependent territories.
6. Reports on the application of conventions.
7. Director's report.

The decision to hold the conference in the United States was taken in response to an invitation from Secretary of State Cordell Hull after considerable discussion during which the claims of London as the conference venue were tentatively pressed. It is expected that choice of Philadelphia as the conference city will be confirmed as soon as suitable accommodation for the conference meetings and the delegations can be decided upon.

EDEN AND BEVIN SPEAK

The five-day meeting was held under the chairmanship of Dr. Carter Goodrich of New York, the United States Government representative and the body's chairman. On the opening day of the session the members of the body and officials of the International Labor Office who assisted in the meeting were received by the king at Buckingham Palace. The body's opening sitting was addressed by Ernest Bevin, minister of labor and national service, and Anthony Eden, secretary of state for foreign affairs, addressed the concluding sitting.

The meeting devoted considerable attention to framing the agenda of the International Labor Conference, and agreed unanimously on the seven points finally adopted.

The third, fourth and fifth items, it was announced, were included in the agenda under articles 14 and 19 of the constitution of the International Labor Organization.

NEW ELECTIONS SCHEDULED

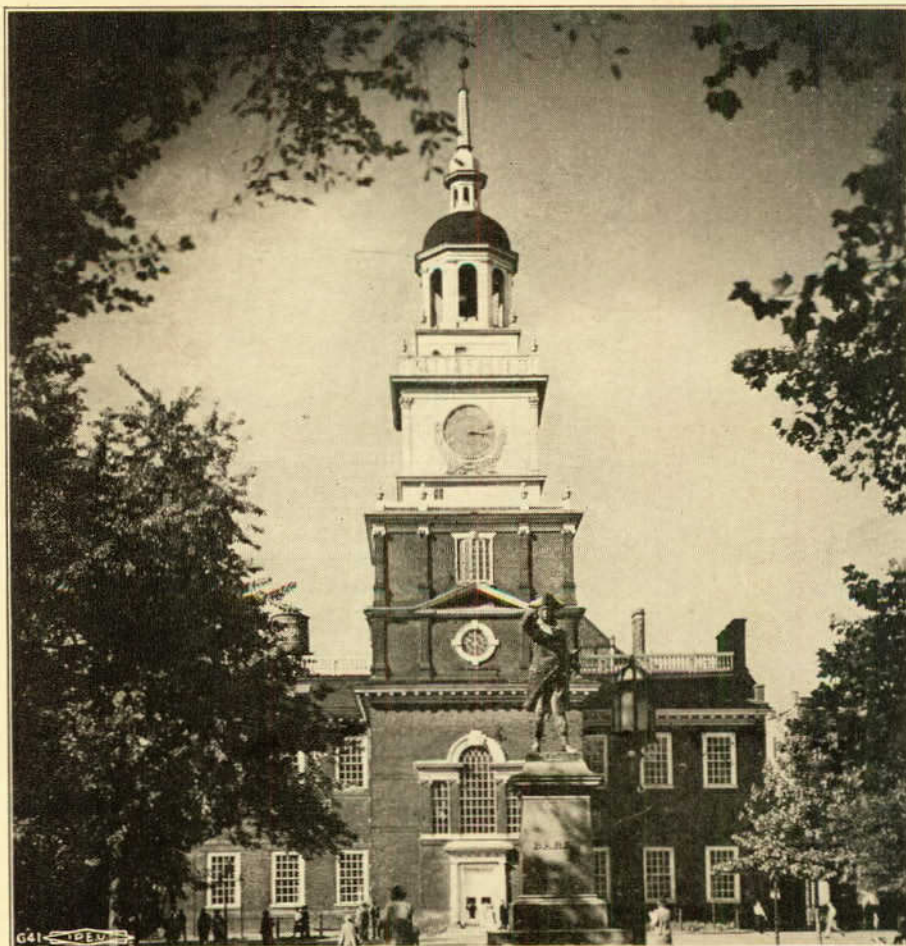
The meeting agreed that new elections to the governing body would be held at the conference. The present body was elected in 1937 for a term of three years, but elections since then have been impossible because no regular session of the conference has been held since 1939. The workers' and employers' groups at the conference each elect eight members of the body, and the eight governments which hold elective seats are chosen. The other eight government seats are reserved for the states of chief industrial importance.

The next meeting of the body, it was agreed, would be held immediately before the conference.

Members who attended the meeting follow:

Government group—United States, Dr.

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Courtesy Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce

INDEPENDENCE HALL

"Cradle of Liberty" was once Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia.



ROBERT J. WATT

(From January issue of Connecticut State Medical Journal)

As a representative of the American Federation of Labor, I welcome this opportunity to present my point of view toward the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill (S. 1161) to the members of the Connecticut State Medical Society through the pages of its official journal. Since Title IX, "Federal Medical, Hospitalization, and Related Benefits," contains the provisions of most direct interest to physicians, I shall confine my discussion largely to this portion of the bill.

The American Federation of Labor has not always been favorable to compulsory medical care insurance. However, experience has now convinced us that we can expect to get adequate medical and hospital care for all the people who need it only by this means.

Paying for medical care in small regular amounts through pay roll deductions during employment is the only method which will enable workers to earn insurance protection against illness or injury. It is the only method which will release them from the clutches of the loan sharks to whom they are often obliged to resort for money to pay the costs of illness, or from long-term indebtedness to doctors, or the charity of free care from hospitals and doctors—charity which they do not want and which they know will become unnecessary if they can get the costs of medical care into their budgets through insurance.

STUDY MADE

A committee of the Connecticut State Medical Society has, I know, for several years been studying the need for medical care and the advisability of setting up a prepayment medical care plan under medical society auspices. The 1943 report of this committee states the two reasons which would lead the society to develop a plan for voluntary prepaid medical and surgical service: first, "the willingness to

HEALTH PROVISION *of* New Social Security Bill

By ROBERT J. WATT, A. F. of L. Representative

Insurance principle applied to source of great expense for workers

devise a means to provide adequate medical care in catastrophic illness for persons of restricted income and, second, the belief that a voluntary plan established by the medical profession would answer a public need so that tax supported compulsory sickness insurance will be unnecessary."¹

I believe this committee is wrong in its belief that a restricted voluntary plan will make compulsory medical care insurance unnecessary. Experience the world over has been that voluntary insurance has been merely a prelude to compulsory insurance, because voluntary insurance does not and cannot do the job that needs to be done. Too many exceptions are necessary. People with chronic illness or current ailments are apt to be left out, although these may be the very people who find costs particularly burdensome and are least able to purchase the care they need. There are all sorts of other restrictions which result in the exclusion of those most in need of care. Most important of all, no voluntary plan can ever hope to reach the mass of people—particularly the low-income groups—who will come in under a compulsory plan, particularly one which has as broad coverage as that provided by S. 1161.

HOW IT WORKS

Even the hospital service plans, of which there are outstanding and well-established examples in Connecticut, are reaching only a fraction of the people. The 1940 census gives Connecticut a population of over 1,700,000. In October, 1942, according to figures published in the Blue Cross Bulletin, the New Haven and Norfolk plans together have less than 325,000 participants, or about 19 per cent of Connecticut's pre-war population, and the rate of increase appears to be slowing down. Voluntary pre-payment medical care plans in the United States have been even less successful. They are estimated to cover not more than 3 per cent of the total population.

No voluntary plan can hope to provide the spread of risks and costs that will be achieved through a country-wide compulsory insurance plan, such as is contained in S. 1161. Consequently, no voluntary plan can provide the financial soundness nor the amount of funds which will make possible adequate care for the worker and

his family and adequate remuneration of physicians and hospitals.

Title IX in S. 1161 seems to the American Federation of Labor to provide the essential ground work for a system of medical care insurance which will enable the people of the United States to pay for their medical care in small regular amounts through pay roll deductions during employment without disturbing the professional aspects of medical practice. Basically, only the methods of payment will be changed. Free choice of general practitioner is assured under the bill and, even more important, the opportunity for change of physician, if the one first selected by a patient proves unsatisfactory to him. Normally, the great bulk of insured workers will continue to be treated by the doctors who already treat them, if they have such connections. Unfortunately, far too many people no longer have a family physician, but tend to wait until sickness comes before calling on one. The insurance system will provide an incentive for families to choose their physicians in advance, since they will know that payment in time of illness will be guaranteed to the physicians they select. Relationships between physician and patient should, in fact, be improved since the most important barrier between them—the financial one—will be removed.

I favor the provision in the bill which makes the specialist available on recommendation of a physician. I am convinced that lay people are ordinarily incompetent to determine whether or not they need a specialist or what type they require for the illness from which they may be suffering. Certainly, a choice guided by a physician is likely to be much more satisfactory than a choice determined on the chance advice of neighbors or a hunt through the telephone book. For the unusual case or circumstances, the bill leaves opportunity for specialist service without going through the general practitioner.

FREE CHOICE

I favor the provisions of title IX which allow all general practitioners licensed in a state to enter the system or stay out, as they choose: to carry on a full-time insurance practice, a mixed practice—part insurance and part private—or to confine themselves entirely to private patients. I am equally in favor of the provision which limits specialist fees from insurance funds to physicians who meet professional standards, assuring that they really have special competence. Paragraph (4) in section 905 of title IX makes it clear that these standards will be



REST HOME FOR AILING UNIONISTS, SARANAC LAKE

based on standards and certifications developed by competent professional agencies and that the Surgeon General will determine what these standards shall be only after consultation with the Advisory Medical and Hospital Council, a professional council on which physicians will have adequate representation.

The inclusion of X-ray and laboratory benefits seems to me essential if physicians are to practice in accordance with modern methods. I need not emphasize to physicians the extent to which doctors and patients go without these necessary aids to scientific medical practice because patients cannot afford the cost. The inclusion of hospitalization benefits is equally important.

EVILS OF CHEAP CARE

Working people have long experienced the evils of cheap medical care, obtained through certain types of contract practice. We recognize that the doctor, as well as the worker, is worthy of his hire. It seems to us that S. 1161 protects the physicians and that there should be money enough to provide them with incomes which will be at least as good, and generally better, than the incomes earned by doctors now. This applies to general practitioners and to specialists. Insurance practice won't pay all doctors incomes as high as those earned by a very small percentage of physicians who earn very large amounts. But it can pay every doctor a fair—and even a generous—reimbursement for insurance services. The high-income doctor, serving the rich, can keep right on with that as a non-insurance practice.

We believe that just as we are able to do better work if we are well paid and have assurance that work and pay will continue, so will the doctor be able to carry on more satisfactorily when he can estimate his income in advance and knows that he will be paid for *all* the service he renders instead of, as at present, for only part of it.

The policy laid down in paragraph (7) of section 905 of the bill that the method

of payment of general practitioners shall be that which the majority of them in a given locality elect seems to us a sound principle.

We approve designation of a physician as the administrator of title IX. The long and honorable reputation of the office of Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service seems to us to make him the logical selection for this position. We believe there are definite advantages in having medical care and public health coordinated through administration by one agency. We take for granted that the same persons will not be responsible for both public health and medical care, but it seems to us advantageous to have both services under one administrative head so that these related services can and will be coordinated.

ADMINISTRATION

We believe that it is advisable to give the Surgeon General final responsibility for administrative matters, rather than to have him share it with an advisory council. Experience has shown that councils and commissions make clumsy administrators. A carefully picked group of outstanding and representative people, among whom there is adequate representation of physicians, will, however, have strong powers of persuasion. No responsible administrator would consider or dare act without their advice or contrary to their opinion. The bill requires the Surgeon General to consult with this council on all important matters. Paragraph (b) of section 904, "National Advisory Medical and Hospital Council," and paragraph (6) of section 905, "Guiding Principles and Provisions for Administration," set up specific points for consultation. Point (C) of paragraph (6) makes quite clear the need for adequate payments to practitioners and assurance of other assistance to "provide professional and financial incentives for the professional advancement of practitioners and encourage high standards in the quality of services furnished."

The inclusion of grants-in-aid for medi-

cal education, research, and prevention of disease and disability seems to us to provide further guarantees that a good quality of medical care can be expected under title IX of S. 1161, and that further progress in medicine will be constantly encouraged.

COOPERATION ESSENTIAL

The American Federation of Labor recognizes clearly that the cooperation of the medical profession is essential if the provisions of this bill are to be carried out successfully. We are anxious for this cooperation. We are appreciative of the letter sent to Senator Wagner by the Committee of Physicians for Improvement in Medical Care, some of whose leaders are residents of Connecticut and members of your state medical society. This letter stated that the committee considers the bill "broadly conceived in a spirit of service" and pointed out that "it provides a framework and a basis for discussion from which it is sincerely hoped that a constructive program for improved medical care and health care of the American people may be developed . . ." The committee urges the medical profession to place their expert knowledge "unreservedly at the disposal of the legislature." Such comment is constructive and helpful. It is needed. We want Congress to pass the best possible bill—a bill which will be satisfactory alike to the physicians and the people for whose health they are responsible. We shall not be satisfied with negative criticism or suggestion for inadequate, half-way measures—extensions of voluntary schemes, proposals for care of the indigent only. We are convinced that the American people need a national system of medical care insurance and we intend to use every effort to see that they get it.

Now, when we are in a period of high wages and employment, seems to us a strategic time to extend the provisions of the Social Security Act. Then, if conditions become less favorable, at a later period after the war, we shall have set up protections which will benefit all of us. I urge the physicians of Connecticut to adopt a constructive attitude toward this bill and to join with us in promoting its passage.

REFERENCE

¹ Connecticut State Medical Society, "Committee on Prepaid Medical Service, 1943, Report. *Connecticut State Medical Journal*, May, 1943, vol. 7, pp. 364-365.

"When all the battles cease
Then, if we've learned by mutual endurance,
By dangers shared, by fighting side by side,
To understand each other, then we'll forge
a pride
Not in ourselves, but in our joint assurance
To the whole world, when all the carnage ends,
That men can still be free and still be friends."

—Noel Coward.

Sharp Differences Between U. S. and G. B. SERVICE ACTS

Editor's Note: During the current struggle over a National Service Act for the United States, frequent references by American proponents of an act are frequently made to the British system. As the following story indicates there is only remote likeness between the two. Note the following divergencies: (1) Great Britain has been an invaded country since 1939. (2) There has been a shortage of workers in England. The hour of shortage in the United States has passed. (3) The National Service Act in Great Britain is administered by a labor unionist cabinet officer, not the Army.

Situation not only
radically different, controls are
as far apart as poles

close consultation with representatives of the Trades Union Congress.

In return for its ruling that no worker in an "essential" plant may leave his job without the consent of a national service officer, and that absentees shall be liable to prosecution by the NSO, the Essential Work Order gives workers the following three guarantees:

(a) Every "essential" firm must pay its employees a guaranteed "normal" weekly wage, whether or not they are fully employed all the week. The "normal" wage is that previously arrived at by collective bargaining between the unions and employers' federations in the industry. This provision guarantees that workers in war industries shall not be penalized when they are temporarily idle due to shortage of raw materials or machine tools, and prevents certain firms from paying sub-standard wages.

(b) Every "essential" firm must provide its employees with conditions "not less favorable" than those general in the industry. Under this and the above section of the order, the collective bargaining function of unions—always especially important in Britain in view of the lack of national wage-hour legislation—becomes part of the machinery of government. New emphasis is thus given to the wartime role of unions.

(c) In those plants with joint production committees, or coal mines with pit production committees, the national service officer may not penalize a worker for slackness or absenteeism without first consulting the committee. Further, the worker has the right to appeal to a local appeals board, on which labor is represented. Since March, 1941, only one worker out of 30,000 has been prosecuted under the order.

EXTENT OF ORDER

When put into effect on March 15, 1941, the Essential Work Order applied to nearly 100 industries. On March 17 it was extended to shipbuilding and repair, and later to coal mining, the merchant marine, building and civil engineering, docks, iron and steel, cotton, agriculture and railways. Today the order covers nearly 8,000,000 workers. The Trades Union Congress, at its annual conference in Blackpool last September, expressed general approval for the Essential Work Order but resolved that it be amended so as (1) to provide shop steward committees with the necessary facilities to check on whether or not managements are carrying out their obligations under the order, and (2) to make it compulsory for all firms to which the order applies to set up labor-management production committees.

[At its September, 1943, convention the TUC again expressed approval for the Essential Work Order, but demanded that penalties for its evasion be made as severe for employers as workers. Last month the government cancelled its contract with an aircraft firm which had wrongfully dismissed a shop steward. Labor leaders point out that the EWO has not hindered union organizing. According to ministry of labor figures, membership in unions increased from 7,093,000 to 7,781,000 in 1942, a gain of 688,000.]

IN Britain, where the last reserves of manpower have now been tapped, special importance attaches to the problem of allocation of labor. This vital task is carried out, not by employers, but by the government. Three legislative acts give to Ernest Bevin, minister of labor and national service, full control over the movement of workers:

(1) The Emergency Powers Act of May 22, 1940, which empowers the government "to require all persons to place themselves, their services and their property at the disposal of the Crown," and gives Bevin authority, not only to draft for service in industry all able-bodied persons not yet in the armed forces, but also to shift workers from one industry to another; (2) the Restriction-on-Engagement Order of May, 1940, which states that employers in designated industries shall not hire workers except through the local employment exchange of the ministry of labor; (3) the Essential Work Order of March 15, 1941, which decrees that workers in "essential" industries may not leave their jobs—and may not be dismissed—without the permission of a national service officer representing the labor ministry.

PART TRADE UNIONS PLAY

In exercising these powers Labor Minister Bevin—who before joining the government in May, 1940, was general secretary of Britain's largest union, the Transport and General Workers—collaborates fully with the trade unions. Three labor representatives sit on each of the regional production boards, which help administer the controls, and it is the duty of the national service officer to consult with plant labor-management committees in the case of disputed transfers. The Essential Work Order, considered by many to be the most far-reaching British legislation to have come out of the war, was drawn up by Bevin in



ERNEST BEVIN

Trade Union Minister of Labor, Great Britain, may attend 1944 I. L. O. meet.

A historic conference, held under I. B. E. W. agreement with REA, convened in St. Louis, January 27, 28, 29. Union representatives were

Ed J. Brown, international president
J. Scott Milne, vice president
William Walker, vice president
G. M. Freeman, international representative

M. H. Hedges, director of research
J. Harris Igou, international representative

J. W. Johnson, international representative

Problems of adjustment between REA cooperatives and the union were fully discussed. This address of Mr. Neal set the framework of the conference.

I AM glad to welcome you to St. Louis, and to this first three-way conference of representatives from rural electric cooperatives, the I. B. E. W., and the REA.

Calling a national conference in wartime is serious business. Among other things it means those responsible are confident that something important will be accomplished. We feel that the immediate purpose of winning the war and the long-range purpose of making electric power available to more farmers will be served by this conference. I hope that, by the close of Saturday's meetings, we can point to several very definite achievements, and say that what has been done will make the machinery of rural electrification work better, both in 1944 and in the years ahead.

We must look ahead. You and I know that electricity on the farm is no whim of the moment. Electric power is fast becoming an indispensable part of our modern agriculture. We can't look ahead with certainty as to just what jobs electric power will be doing on the farm in 1954 or 1970, but we do know that electricity will be playing a more important part . . . doing more jobs . . . doing them better and working on more farms. Then, as now, there will have to be rural electric cooperatives and rural electric lines and men to keep those lines in order. So, in labor relations as in other phases of administration, we must look ahead as well as at the present and the past.

HOW RURAL SERVICE HAS GROWN

Nine years ago, shortly before REA was created, there were fewer than 744,000 farms in the entire country with central station electric service. That's approximately one farm in 10. Today, more than 2,455,000 farms have electric power—roughly four farms in every 10 have electricity for food production and for easing the burden of the average family on the farm. We have had good reason to be thankful for this since Pearl Harbor.

To date, REA has advanced \$378,500,000 on loans for building lines and for otherwise financing rural electric systems which now serve more than 1,072,000 consumers of whom about 85 per cent are farm families. This figure would be even larger but for the war. Even under wartime restrictions, however, . . . and as part of REA's contribu-

EMPLOYEES of Cooperatives Are PARTNERS in Business

By WILLIAM J. NEAL, Deputy Administrator, REA

Historic address given before first annual conference of union, cooperatives and REA staff

tion to our total fighting strength . . . REA-financed systems, in accordance with the War Production Board's U-1c order, have brought electricity to thousands of farmers for food production . . . 55,000 of them during 1943 alone.

Today REA-financed lines stretch a total of 387,111 miles in 46 states.

Add to this, and what do you get? A total investment of well over a third of a billion dollars. Lines which would circle the globe 17 times with some left over. Five million men, women and children in 46 states using electric power who had never before been able to enjoy its benefits. Eight hundred and ten operating rural electric systems—each with its office and maintenance staffs, its physical plant, its inventory and working capital, its good will. Altogether that's big business. Yet each component part is the kind of small, independent enterprise which stays close to the people it serves; the people who use the power control the systems.

RELIABLE INVESTMENT

You and I know the workings of these systems. We know that they are operating on a sound financial basis; repaying their loans as they come due; conscientiously maintaining their lines and other physical properties and giving due attention to depreciation and reserves. With scarcely an exception, they are building solid foundations for future operation. They are earning the respect of the businessmen in the communities which they serve.

I think anyone associated with an REA system can be proud of their financial record. By the end of 1943 REA borrowers owed \$45,986,393 in payments on loans. But they had repaid \$60,940,741. In other words, they were \$15,229,507 ahead of repayment schedules. On the other side of the ledger, only \$215,576 was as much as 30 days overdue—\$215,576 out of 378½ million advanced. Even that's not quite the complete picture. In addition, REA borrowers on June 30, 1943, had at least \$5,000,000 invested in War Bonds and another \$6,000,000 or more in unrestricted bank deposits. Those totals are larger now.

From time to time, there have been prophets of gloom who have freely pre-

dicted that electricity could not be brought feasibly to farmers . . . that even if the electricity could be made available, farmers could not afford to pay for it, and that if by some means they did find a way of paying for it, they could never run their own business. The record is answering these critics today.

So much for the job we have done—the foundations which have been built. What about the future?

While we are proud of the financial record REA's borrowers have made, we dare not rest on our oars. All that we have accomplished in the past . . . all of the energy we can put into our day-to-day tasks . . . must be directed toward completing the job we have started. A great trust has been lodged in the million rural consumers who enjoy electric service because of the REA program, and in all of us who have a part in administering the program. We owe a debt to the nation. We can only repay that debt by making our program so successful that a universal demand will arise, after the war, for continuation of our program until the high lines shall reach every economically accessible farm or other rural establishment.

LOOK TO THE FUTURE

The co-ops cannot afford to dissipate the financial strength they are acquiring through prudent management. It is the duty of every co-op official, of every member, and of every employee, to help the co-ops husband that strength. Relatively few of the 805 borrowers now operating energized systems have reached the maximum earning level which will be required for amortization of their debts. If employees hope to have jobs in the future, they must be ever aware of the co-op's future obligation. Today's management policies must be shaped to tomorrow's needs.

Let me drive home this incontrovertible fact: Electricity has come to the farm to stay. Once a farmer and his family have known the benefits of electric power they will not easily give it up. Then, more and more, farmers are getting the feel of this new tool. If a farmer's neighbor gets power, he's going to have the electricity pretty soon. Today there are some 300 uses for electricity, on the farm and elsewhere. After the war, power will become even more useful as technical advances, stimulated by wartime necessity, are released from military assignments and put to work on the farm. You and I know that rural electrification is one of our great postwar opportunities

for national advancement. Today there are still more than seven million farm and non-farm rural dwelling places in the United States which do not have the tremendous advantages of electric power. I think we must look forward to serving many of them in the immediate postwar period.

Already REA has approved applications for nearly 100 million dollars in loans to cooperatives and other borrowers for line construction to be resumed when the war is over. In addition, we have on file applications for 106 millions of new loans. Even now, REA cooperatives are working hard on plans to meet the insistent demands for service voiced by the folks on unelectrified farms. Although only a few returns have come in yet, they indicate that, with REA, its borrowers and others working together, the nation may have available at a moment's notice a postwar construction program of well over 500 million dollars worth of rural power lines in the first three years. Many hundreds of thousands of farmers who need electric power are going to get it. Tens of thousands of rural neighborhoods will emerge from the blackout they have always known.

ALL ARE RESPONSIBLE

This means there will be a big job—a heavy responsibility—for us all. We will need to tighten our ranks and pull together, all of us—from the man with the climbing irons to the man behind the desk—one equally with the other.

You have heard it said before, but I think that it is especially important to remember now—what has been accomplished so far has been possible only because farmers have worked together . . . cooperated in doing a job which they never could have hoped to do alone. Farmers working together are a hard combination to beat. I think we in REA have shared in that same spirit of cooperation in working with you to do the over-all job of electrification.

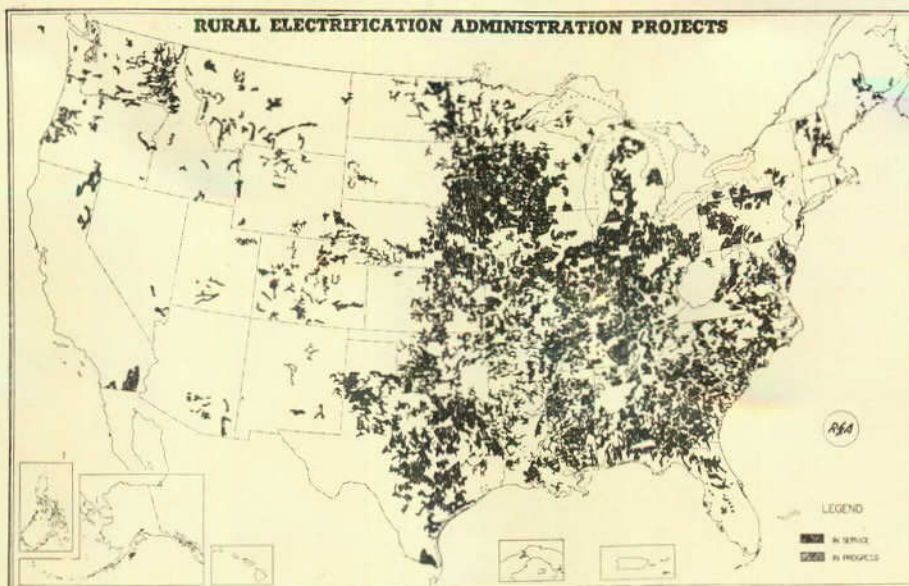
Coming down to today's conference, I think it is that same spirit of cooperation which must form the basis for amicable and profitable relations between the co-op and the employees on its payroll—now and in the future.

Basically, successful employer-employee relations are built on simple cooperation. And cooperation, in turn, is neighborliness on a large scale—as farmers have practiced it for years. Wage earners, too, know what it is to get together with others in order to get a job done. Cooperation is a common ground.

Your co-op as employer and your office and line force as employees have essentially the same interests. Both stand to gain from giving members the very best kind of service possible. Both stand to gain from the stability and growth of the cooperative.

Why, then, should it be necessary to give attention to this business of co-ops getting along with employees, and employees getting along with co-ops?

One reason, I think, is the wide difference in background between the man on



the farm who, after all, is the employer on any REA co-op, and the trained and highly skilled lineman. On the one side, the farmer has had little or no experience in hiring help from the ranks of industry's skilled labor. And on the other side, the lineman is not used to working for employers accustomed to dealing directly, on a man-to-man basis, with the men they hire.

EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Take your average lineman. As a rule, he's a highly trained man. . . . Oh, I know that he may never have gone to college or even to high school and that he probably says "ain't" . . . when he isn't saying something worse . . . but he's had training, nevertheless; years on the job under all kinds of circumstances and in all kinds of weather. You expect him to be able to go ahead on his own: to meet emergencies, to know what he's doing when he's handling a hot wire, to know circuits and blueprints and materials, not to mention safety and even a little about engineering. That's skilled labor. Frequently these men have necessarily been recruited from large industries and corporations. Usually they've been used to being treated impersonally, without much face-to-face contact with the boss.

The farmer . . . the real employer on your co-op . . . is accustomed to handling his business in a different way. He's been used to hiring men for himself. When he wants help, he doesn't give orders to hire so many tractor men or so many men who know livestock. He hires *persons*—Bill Jones or Tom White or the fellow on the little place in the next section. Maybe he'll just go to the telephone and call up his man. Or maybe he'll pick up somebody on the street or run into somebody at a farm sale. At any rate, he sizes up his man, makes an offer and they strike their own deal—just the two of them, the farmer and the man he's hiring. Probably the boss and the hired man will end up doing the same kind of work, side by side. They may be calling each other by their first

names before dinner, splashing in the same tin wash basin and wiping the dirt off on the same roller towel. And if they shouldn't happen to get along, they'll probably just cuss each other out and part company. But their dealings are direct . . . man-to-man. Any other way of hiring at first may seem strange to farm people.

Well, there you have a difference that cuts a wide swath. This difference in background and experience leaves plenty of opportunity for misunderstanding unless both the co-op and the employee realize that working for a cooperative is more like getting married than just taking a job.

EMPLOYEES ARE MEMBERS

Those of you who represent co-ops will do well to let your employees know that you consider them an important part of your cooperative. And I think you will be doing even more if you encourage your members to regard the lineman, the bookkeeper and the office girl, not so much as employees as members; . . . partners in the co-op venture who are working with everyone, all along the highlines, to help make the cooperative a success. In all management-labor relations, it will help a lot if members, directors and employees alike feel that being on the pay roll doesn't mean working *for* the farmer-owners so much as working *with* them.

That's what you can do. But your linemen themselves can do as much or more to build solid relations with their farmer-bosses. I've had a little personal experience with linemen in New Hampshire. Probably our problems there are not a great deal different than yours. As president of a co-op board of directors, I've watched the linemen hired by our co-op manager . . . watched them work. And I've noticed that the best ones soon get to feeling as if they're working for every family on the line. They realize that they're a lot more than maintenance men. They're members of the co-op in the real sense of the word. They're in-

(Continued on page 120)



MODERN TRAIN

FREIGHT RATES *or Whole Populations Must Give Way*

(Third in a series on freight rates)

AS pointed out in earlier articles in this series, excessive population and overmanning at the raw materials end of the economic order is a national problem. Too many people at a raw materials level limit current production in peacetime and cause unnecessary depletion of the country's resources. Overdependence on raw material production has a depressing effect on the level of income of whole sections of the country.

Too many people in raw materials states mean low incomes. Rates to these states are high

For the purposes of this analysis the entire working population has been arbitrarily divided into two groups—first, raw materials producers including persons engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and various forms of mineral

extraction, and second, manufacturing, trade, service and other occupations. This is a radical simplification, perhaps, but it is a logical simplification because it separates the first or basic stage of production from the latter stages in which raw materials are endowed with added value by manufacturing and distribution.

The accompanying illustration is reproduced from Regionalized Freight Rates: Barrier to National Productiveness (House Document No. 137). It compares state and territory per capita incomes with degrees of specialization in raw materials. Distances from the left border are in proportion to percentages of the working population engaged in raw materials occupations. It shows, for example, that more than 58 per cent of Mississippi's employed population are so engaged; and conversely that less than 42 per cent are engaged in all other pursuits. Vertical distances are in proportion to per capita income. The 1940 average income in Mississippi was \$220; in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, near the other extreme, it was four times as high.

The clearness of trend is significant. Although there are exceptions, 41 states and the District of Columbia conform to the general rule that income expectations decline with increased dependence on raw materials. Or to state the principle affirmatively, income expectations improve as other activities supplant raw materials production in an area.

THE GENERAL TREND

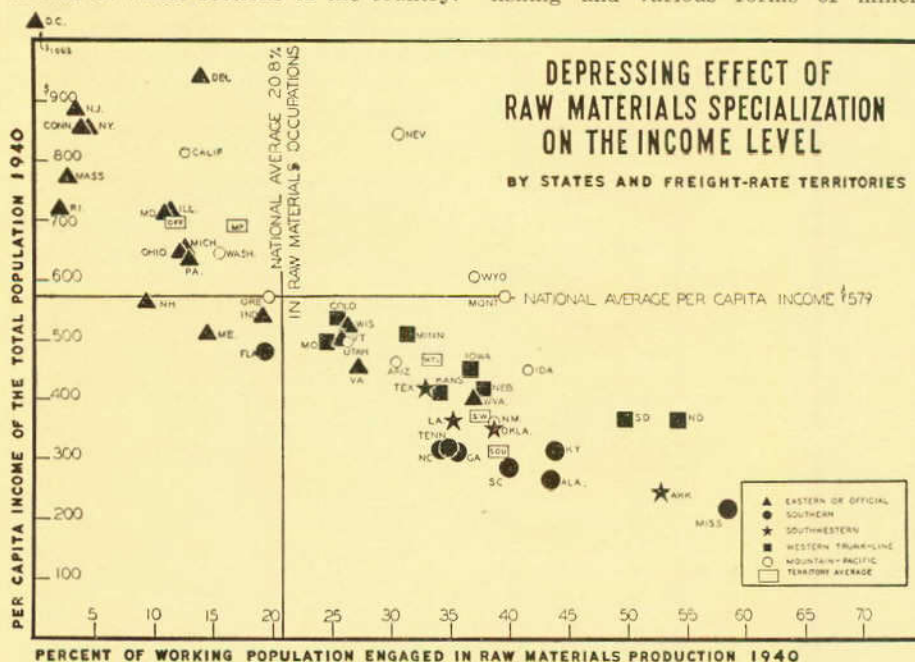
The chart also brings out the fact that the states fall into rather consistent regional groups. Twelve of the fourteen political divisions that are above average in income and below average in dependence on raw materials are in Official Territory; and without exception the states of Southern, Southwestern, and Western Trunk Line Territories are below average in income, and with the single exception of Florida, they are also above average in dependence on raw materials.

While regionalization of freight rates is not mainly responsible for the relationship shown on the chart, the states and regions with low class-rates are, as a general rule, low in raw materials and high in income, and the states and regions with high class-rates are high in raw materials and low in income. Later on in this discussion it will be shown that this relationship is founded not on coincidence but on a real connection.

In the postwar plans for full productiveness a number of economic maladjustments must be corrected. One of the most important of these maladjustments is the surplus of available energies in the raw materials occupations. The means of correction is of course the creation of enough new jobs in manufacturing, trade, and service to draw off the surplus.

Where shall these new jobs be created?

(Continued on page 115)



More Practical Questions for MARINE Electricians

Compiled by GEORGE O'BRIEN, L. U. No. 595

FOR MARINE ELECTRICIANS

True and False

Read each question carefully before answering it. Every statement is definitely true or false. Indicate what you think by placing a circle around the T if you believe the statement true, or by placing a circle around the F if you believe the statement false.

- T F 1. When installing a collar in a hole cut in a beam, it should be welded on one side only.
- T F 2. Terminal tubes when packed are used to make electric fixtures watertight.
- T F 3. On our ships the deck just above the double bottom is called the hold deck.
- T F 4. Kickpipes are used to protect cable from physical damage where passing through a deck.
- T F 5. Sectional cable racks are 9 feet 4 inches long when fabricated in shop.
- T F 6. The circular mil is the unit used to designate the outside diameter of an electric cable.
- T F 7. No. 14 wire is larger than No. 12 wire.
- T F 8. The use of a steel hammer is recommended to shape marine cable properly.
- T F 9. Motor fires should be extinguished with salt water.
- T F 10. A cable identification tag should be fastened to a cable on both sides of every bulkhead through which it passes upon completion of installation.
- T F 11. Cable should always enter a stuffing tube straight and not at an angle.

Arithmetic Test

12. $\frac{73}{876}$
13. 2%
 $+2\frac{1}{2}\%$
14. $\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2} =$
15. $7 + .02 =$
16. $1.2 \times 0.004 =$
17. $13 / 0.39 =$
18. $1 - .0625 =$

Completion

In the following sentences write the correct word or words in the blank spaces.

19. Cable hangers on horizontal runs should not be spaced more than _____ inches apart.
20. Laying out is the transferring of the electrical requirements of a ship from the _____ to the ship itself.

Men engaged in wiring ship "eat up" technical material

21. The best tool to use in bending or shaping cable is a _____.
22. When facing forward the left side of the ship is called the _____.
23. Ships with completely refrigerated cargo spaces are called _____.
24. When packing a stuffing tube the sharp or bevel edge of the packing ring should face _____.
25. In measuring off cable runs the electricians should allow for _____ and _____.
26. To make an exposed fixture watertight where the cable enters it a _____ is used.
27. In feeding cable into the run great care should be taken not to _____ the cable.
28. The letters V. C. as used in connection with cable insulation mean _____.
29. Never more than _____ inches of the added diameters of cable should be strapped together under 1 strap.
30. The distance from deck to C/L of lighting switch is _____.
31. Fill in the missing symbol $\frac{E}{I}$ in Ohm's Law.
32. The strip of metal that holds a cable in the rack is called a _____.
33. Name the seven parts used in the installation of a stuffing tube:
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | |

Multiple Choice

Place a circle around the letter before the statement which makes each of the following sentences true.

34. The blueprint that shows the individual circuits of each area with the connections to be made by each piece of cable is called
- the electrical arrangement plan
 - the isometric plan
 - the elementary plan
 - the deck plan
 - the perspective plan
35. The power gang has charge of the installation of
- propulsion motor
 - refrigeration
 - cabin lights
 - rudder angle indicator
 - resistor houses
36. When a hole is cut through a non-watertight structural member to permit a cable to pass through, you should install

- a stuffing tube
 - a collar
 - a kickpipe
 - a canvas washer
 - a locknut
37. When installing a stuffing tube, the packing nut should be
- left very loose
 - taped on
 - screwed down so that 2 or 3 threads show when tight
 - left off entirely
 - screwed down so that no threads show when tight
38. The metal that conducts electricity the best (has the lowest resistance) is
- iron
 - nickel
 - copper
 - silver
 - steel
39. An electric cable's worst enemy is
- magnetism
 - moisture
 - rats
 - paint
 - insulation
40. The best tool to use to pack a stuffing tube is
- an iron bar
 - a screw driver
 - a cold chisel
 - a beveled piece of hardwood
 - a knife blade

Definitions

Define the following terms in one sentence.

- Dielectric:
- V. C. L. A.:
- R. C. L. A.:
- Reduction gear:
- Turbine:
- Warping winch:
- Cable clamp:
- Ac current:
- Insulator:
- Duxseal:
- Female terminal tube:
- Conductor of electricity:
- Bulkhead tube:
- Sta-kon tool:

MARINE ELECTRICIANS' COURSE

Entrance examination

- Motor fires should be extinguished with salt water. True..... False.....
- Your experience tells you that alternating current power is commonly transmitted and even distributed at higher voltages than are ordinarily encountered on direct current circuits. What piece of electrical equipment is responsible for this difference?.....
- The time required to blow a fuse is dependent upon the voltage of the circuit. True..... False.....
- No. 8 copper wire will get hotter than No. 6 copper when carrying the same current. True..... False.....
- What, in general, LIMITS the load that an ordinary electric motor will carry continuously without damage to itself? _____
The size of the shaft.
The bearing loading.
The heating of the windings.
The voltage.

Resourceful SEABEES Use Jap Electrical Material

HERE are two letters from the Pacific battlefield "hot off the griddle." They were written by Brother Thomas Michael Hackett, L. U. No. 46, Seattle, and Brother Clayton Draggoo, L. U. No. 46.

Tarawa Atoll,
Gilbert Islands,
December 21, 1943

Dear Bill:

I met Clayton Draggoo today and he showed me a letter he received from you. I decided to sit down and write you a few lines myself when I got time to give you some idea as to what the boys are doing here. I have been here on this island 30 days now—landed with the first wave of C. B.'s and between ducking snipers and laying in foxholes and eating K rations—well, I feel pretty good but honestly I've had h . . . scared out of me more than once especially when the eggs start dropping around me.

The Marines did the actual hand-to-hand fighting and it was tough going. It cost us a lot of the boys and they were a fine bunch of lads—you probably read about it in the newspapers around November 23. Between the flies and mosquitoes and the dead Japs—and there were plenty of them—well, we managed to get along.

Well, getting on with this little story, I'll change the subject. We threw the code book away, Bill. We had to fabricate practically everything. We used Jap wire, switches, starting panels, etc.

Must improvise
while bombs fall, and bullets
spray ground. First generator
installed on embattled island

We couldn't read Japanese but we could use what knowledge we had with a lot of guess work and so got things going.

We landed some of our own generators, 50 K. W. Cats, and I got the first assignment to get her set up—so if I never get any satisfaction I can honestly say that we set up the first generator on this island and she is O. K. except a piece of shrapnel knocked her apart one night; but between jumping out this and that we had her going in two hours. So as I say the boy from Local No. 46 set the first generator up and working on this island. It's 3 phase—4 wire—220. Got a few 15 KW—3 phase and some 5 KW portable lighting units—1 phase.

The skipper passed his congratulations around to the electricians for the job they did—the conditions under which they worked and with what they salvaged to do it with. We work seven days a week, no shop to shop, and subject to call any time at night. We like the cloudy nights. We sleep better. Moonlight nights are beautiful here but we don't enjoy them—the other side does. We are sleeping on cots now and in tents. It feels good to be out of the foxholes.

Our water is rationed to us. Gosh, Bill,

for a good drink of Puget Sound water and a loaf of white bread. I'm not giving you the impression we are living tough but, Brother, it's no picnic. We may be moving up soon, Bill—maybe it's the Marshall Islands—I don't know but it's O. K. with me just as long as it will hurry this war over with. The Japs are tough, Bill, and don't think they are a pushover. I thought so but I've changed my mind. We all appreciate what you men are doing at home and only hope that things aren't too tough for you all, as they must be. We will carry on and do our best even though sometimes we wonder where in the h . . . these 90-day wonders got their construction experience. College lads out of school with all book knowledge and no practical experience. If old Yaeger were here or Oliver (Rosy) Rosenquist they would wonder too. Give my best to them and any of the bunch I know. Bill, there are only two lads out of 46, Draggoo and myself. I would appreciate your monthly paper or the International if you care to send them. Good health to you and take a good drink of whiskey for me.

Fraternally yours,

TOM HACKETT.

P. S. Drop a line to me.

Tarawa Atoll,
Gilbert Islands,
December 20, 1943

Dear Brothers of Local No. 46:

Received your letter of October 20 today, and have passed it to all the electrical gang. We all appreciate what you boys at home are doing and are looking forward to a few copies of your little monthly paper.

As you probably know, our present base is just a few degrees north of the equator and was the scene of a very bloody, if short, battle recently. We are fairly comfortable now though. Tojo still pays us an occasional visit, just to let us know he hasn't forgotten the beating he took here.

Brother Hackett is in this same outfit and doing his part. We have had a lot of hard work and long hours, often utilizing salvaged Jap materials to complete our jobs. Flies are our biggest bother. The boys remain well, however, so it must be a healthy climate.

Mail is slow here but especially welcome. Would appreciate hearing from Elmer Waugh, John Berkey (or Burke), Merle Chartrand, Jim Young and Brother Merchant.

As we have representatives from many locals a few copies of the International Journal would be appreciated.

Fraternally yours,

CLAYTON DRAGGOO.



U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

CONSTRUCTING ESSENTIAL WAR PROJECTS UNDER DIFFICULTIES

A mob is a society of bodies, voluntarily bereaving themselves of reason, and traversing its work. The mob is man, voluntarily descending to the nature of the beast. Its fit hour of activity is night; its actions are insane, like its whole constitution.—Emerson.

ON February 3, 1944, the President signed the Veterans' Mustering-Out Pay Bill (Public Law No. 225). Since there are over 1,300,000 veterans already discharged or released from the armed forces since Pearl Harbor, tardy applications for mustering-out pay will mean a long delay in receiving the money. Payments will be made in the order in which applications are received, with initial payments probably in the mail within a few weeks.

Here are the steps which must be taken by the veteran to obtain his mustering-out pay.

1. He must submit his honorable discharge or certificate of service. He should write his address on this certificate to insure its safe return.

2. An informal application must be submitted. No official forms are prepared for this application, but the recommended form is shown in the illustration.

HOW TO FILE APPLICATIONS

Applications for mustering-out pay must be submitted to one of the following points, depending on the service in which the veteran formerly served.

1. Navy and Coast Guard—File at the Field Branch, Bureau of Supply and Accounts, Cleveland, Ohio.

2. Marine Corps—File with the Marine Commandant, Washington, D. C.

3. Army—File with the Finance Officer, Finance Department, U. S. Army, in the state in which the veteran enlisted or was inducted.

Women who are discharged from the WACS, WAVES, SPARS or Marine Corps Women's Reserve may also apply for this mustering-out pay.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

Veterans who have been honorably discharged or honorably released since December 6, 1941, from the armed services, including the four female branches, can apply for their mustering-out pay under the Act. Those who are discharged after the mustering-out pay was approved on February 3, 1944, will receive their mustering-out pay automatically.

The following individuals who have been discharged or released from active duty are excluded from the benefits under the Act.

1. Individuals who have been dishonorably discharged.

2. Individuals who at the time of discharge or release from active duty are transferred or returned to the retired list with retired pay.

3. Individuals discharged or released from active duty at their own request to accept employment in essential industry, who have not served outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska. This applies mostly to men over 38 who have been granted discharges to work in essential industries.

4. Air Corps Reserve Officers entitled to receive a lump sum payment on return to inactive duty.

5. Members of the armed forces whose total active duty has been as a student, detailed for training under the Army

How to File Forms For MUSTERING-OUT Pay

More than a million armed men have already been discharged. Economic considerations involved

specialized training — the Army Air Force college program or any similar work under the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard.

ACADEMY CANDIDATES

6. Individuals whose only service has been as a cadet in the Military Academy, or the Coast Guard Academy, or as a midshipman at the Naval Academy or any preparatory school after nomination as a principal, alternate, or candidate for admission to any such academy.

7. Any member of the armed forces for any active service performed prior to the date of discharge for the purpose of entering the Military Academy, Naval Academy, or the Coast Guard Academy.

8. Any officer who at any time was discharged or released from active service holding a grade higher than that of captain in the Army or Marine Corps, or a

lieutenant in the Navy or Coast Guard, or any captain or lieutenant with over 17 years' service for pay purposes.

AMOUNTS PAYABLE

Veterans with less than 60 days' active service will receive \$100; veterans with 60 days or more of active service, but no foreign service, will receive \$200 payable in two monthly instalments of \$100 each. Those with 60 days or more active service who have had foreign service will receive \$300, payable in three monthly instalments.

Remember that payments will be made in the order in which applications are received, so file your application at once.

I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end.—If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything; if the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.

—Abraham Lincoln.

APPLICATION FOR MUSTERING-OUT PAYMENT

I enclose my honorable discharge or certificate of service* from the

-----and request the mustering-out payment authorized by law.
Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard

I was not discharged or released from active service on my own request to accept employment; or if I was discharged or released to accept employment I served outside the United States or in Alaska since December 6, 1941; I am not now serving on active duty in the armed forces of the United States; and have not made and will not make any other application for mustering-out payment. I was a resident of ----- at the time of my induction or enlistment.
State

Have you served outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska? ----- (Answer yes or no.) Return my discharge or certificate of service and mail check to me at the following address:

(Print or type) First name middle name last name Service, serial or file No.

Number Street

City Zone State

I certify that the above information is true and correct

Signature

* When not available, officers will furnish other evidence of length and termination of service.

JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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No. 3

National Service Act The most frequent argument used on behalf of the National Service Act by its proponents runs something like this: "If the government can draft men for the armed forces and send them to the front-line trenches, why hasn't the government the same power to draft men for industry?"

Now this is one of those *quid pro quo* arguments which on the face of it looks like truth. The very statement of the case, however, stresses the drafting factor of a National Service Act and not the selective feature. It is our impression that the National Selective Service Act did not exist primarily to drive men into the armed forces; it was our view that patriotic Americans would go into the armed forces to protect their country; that the National Selective Service Act exists to do justice to all men who fight for their country by selecting those who should go and those fit to go and give them the places in the Army where they can best perform service for their country. It is significant that this phase of the selective service act is forgotten and only the enforced fight principle is stressed.

Certainly there is not the same need at this juncture for a draft of labor forces as the need for the draft of warriors in 1941. At no time has this country been in danger of invasion. At no time has labor failed to do the production job. The proponents of the National Service Act bark broadly the success of the war production effort and at the same time bark just as loudly against labor's part in this program. Moreover, there is not now any real manpower shortage. Demobilized soldiers are looking for jobs in eastern cities at this point. Many workers are feeling the impact of decreased need for men and are looking for jobs at this point. The problem today is not one of keeping men at work but of spacing and allocating manpower to meet all exigencies of the situation.

The fact is a National Service Act could do no more than give the Army control of 55 million wage earners even now as it controls the 11 million in the armed forces. The principle of democracy is certainly involved. If the Army should get control of the 55 million wage earners, just to whom would the Army be responsible in this democracy? Theoretically, the

Army would be responsible to Congress, but with the control of 11 million soldiers and 55 million wage earners, Congress would be nothing more than a rubber stamp for the Army.

No like situation has ever existed in the nation's history. We don't believe that the Army has shown either in its grasp of democratic principles, or in its handling of manpower questions, ability to take on this gigantic responsibility.

Get Ready To Vote How many labor unionists really go to the polls and vote? On the face of it, it looks as if trade unionists always vote, but recent reports to this office indicate that some labor unionists do not even register. This is a sad commentary upon the vitality of the movement and also upon the vitality of democracy itself.

The most distinguishing characteristic of democracy is the right of citizens to vote for their representatives and to create national policies by their vote. If they stay away from the polls, they are sapping away at the very foundations of the republic. Trade unionists know also that the present Congress is a Congress very hostile to labor. They should know also that every trend indicates that the new Congress, re-created in the 1944 elections, will be even more anti-labor.

If they want to reverse this trend, they should begin now to register to vote in November and to get the trade union vote to the polls for candidates that will speak for labor and see that justice is done to the wage earners of this country.

Does Labor Have Grievance? Fred C. Rivers, a longtime member of this organization, Portland, Oreg., writes the following remarks to the JOURNAL which seem to us make an unusually good editorial:

"I read in the November ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL that there are 61 anti-labor bills in Congress.

"I read that the President's subsidy bill has been turned down.

"I see the cost of living continuously rising, in fact, up 25 per cent in comparison to a 16 per cent increase for wages.

"I see child labor (between 14 and 17 years) steadily on the increase.

"I see each strike of workers played up in the press and on the radio and I know that the total loss of man days in strikes is only about 1½ per cent of the total man days worked.

"I see reports of enormous profits of large corporations even after taxes are paid.

"I see the coal operators refusing to negotiate new contracts and the railroads refusing to grant pay increases, but they are not played up in the press or on the radio.

"I read letter after letter from returning soldiers and sailors who express distinct displeasure at the

'unpatriotic strikers who refuse to produce war materials.'

"I listened carefully to President Roosevelt's talk to the nation a couple of weeks ago. I heard him state specifically that he thought it necessary for the good of the nation to conscript capital *and* labor, management *and* resources. I read the evening paper. They talked of the Austin-Wadsworth National Service Bill. I listened to the radio commentators. They talked only of the Austin Wadsworth National Service Bill. Even Congress seems to interpret national service to mean *only* the conscription of manpower.

"I have talked with a large number of electricians where I work. They feel the same as I do. It looks like labor is being taken for a ride."

Soldiers Are Workingmen, Too "Soldiers Are Workingmen, Too," is the title of the lead editorial in the January 15th issue of the *Mid-pacifican*, "Army Newspaper in Hawaii," which we quote in full below:

"Note must be taken of the way certain periodicals reaching soldiers have begun a campaign against labor. This is not new. As in the present case, such drives are based on half-truths, omissions and a paternalistic 'this hurts me more than it does you' attitude.

"Soldiers, generally, are concerned about this unfair carping. Most of them are working men. It is estimated that nearly a million are trade union members. [Editor's Note: Probably two million.]

"It is well to remember that the trade union movement is one of the first bulwarks against fascism. This is proven by the fact that the unions were among the first to feel the iron heel of the fascists in Germany, Italy and Japan.

"Organized labor, with a few minor exceptions and particularly that of John L. Lewis, has put itself unstintingly behind the war effort. This is proven by U. S. Department of Labor figures on the few man-hours lost on account of strikes. Labor has won the battle of production in 1943. And as to what every soldier thinks of Lewis needs no comment.

"Any time a labor dispute is reported, the published version, with few exceptions, is colored in favor of the employer. Yet there are always two sides to any dispute. In these days the working people need a few dollars more to cover the ever rising costs of living.

"Judging from the financial reports in the *Wall Street Journal*, industry is well able to comply with such demands. The biggest profit in its history is being piled up, despite propaganda to the contrary. The reports include both steel and railroads, now figuring in current disputes.

"The soldier, who is a working man in khaki, asks that both sides be given an even break before going off half-cocked with misleading hate-producing articles."

Machine Production The war has not lessened the peacetime trend toward mechanization of production and distribution. It is doubtful whether the miracle of production could have been performed without our tremendous technological advancement and our gift for invention and discovery. As this JOURNAL has stated before, technological changes which can work so much damage to the working force in a scarcity economy apparently can do only good in time of an economy of abundance. However, citizens should not be blinded to the fact that the mechanistic trend has not been arrested but accentuated during the war. There is every evidence that new discoveries and new methods of distribution and production have eliminated thousands and thousands of jobs during this period and that this trend, if allowed to continue without planning and without control, will create a vast reservoir of unemployed as soon as war effort ceases. This problem should be faced frankly and forthrightly by every citizen now, and not when the peace comes.

Planning at Grass Roots How far the idea of planning has taken hold in the minds of workers in this country is indicated by a lucid pamphlet called "Where to, America?" written and published by Samuel Kalish, of Los Angeles. This pamphlet is comprehensive, succinct, and incisive, and takes the concept of planning directly to the workers. Mr. Kalish is a deputy of the California State Labor Department. The pamphlet has had wide circulation on the Pacific Coast. The key to Mr. Kalish's thinking is "It will take the best brain and brawn of all sections to find a path in this new frontier: the frontier of economic security as well as political liberty. The important fact to remember is that NOW IT CAN BE DONE. The war has added so much equipment, so much manpower, so much new skill, so many new materials and so much knowledge of public financing, price control and economic planning, that we now have all the ingredients necessary to create plenty through democratic processes.

"The key to the future is in the new plants created during the war. Put all these into useful operation according to a sensible plan and we can create plenty of jobs and plenty of goods. Full employment at good wages would give the workers the necessary purchasing power to pay parity prices for farm products. And a market for the small business man and the big, the doctor and the architect. And that's not all. We must pay for the war. This year there will be over \$25 billion worth of War Bonds sold, which will mature in 1953. Allow production to slide back to the prewar annual schedules of \$45 to \$90 billion and you cannot pay off this large sum on time. Raise production to \$135 to \$150 billions in 1953 and we can pay off the bonds that year and still have more left over than ever before in our lives."



Woman's Work

EPU 414



A LADY WITH A PURPOSE

YESTERDAY I had the pleasure of meeting one of the persons most responsible for bringing about decent wages and working conditions for women workers. And the thought occurred to me that while we have carried stories from time to time in our magazine on the men who have accomplished great things for the cause of labor, perhaps our women readers would like to know more about women in the labor movement, so we are dedicating the Woman's Page of our JOURNAL this month to Miss Elisabeth Christman, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League of America.

Miss Christman is a thoroughly charming and attractive person. She is interesting, energetic, entertaining and most pleasant to talk with, but I think the description that fits her best is—she's a lady with a purpose—and—she's working that purpose for dear life. What is that purpose? It's the women's cause, the bettering of working conditions and wages and rights for women everywhere. That is her unselfish aim and the cause to which she has untiringly devoted her life.

Jane Addams once said, "The only way to learn about conditions isn't to go to work in a factory for a few months and then write a book, but to have a genuine sympathy and continued relations with those who work day after day, year after year, to do our part to help them express themselves and make articulate their desires."

FIRST LABOR EXPERIENCE

Elisabeth Christman has done just that. At a very early age she went to work in a glove factory in Chicago, her home city. Conditions there were very bad and wages were very low and in addition the glove workers had to pay for the power that ran their machines and the needles on which the gloves were worked. So in 1902, the operators went on strike and Miss Christman got her first active experience with the union. She told me that she learned something during that strike that she has carried with her ever since and which in no small measure has molded her life. During that strike speakers came from the Women's Trade Union League to help and advise and organize them. And Miss Christman said there was one speech made that she had never forgotten. (I think this is very true for it seems to have colored the record of all her life.) That speech stated that the essence of life is service to fellowman. That was the league's fundamental

creed—that and to "help working women to help themselves." After 10 days the strike was won and Glove Workers Local No. 1 was organized, Miss Christman being a charter member. Miss Christman said that the settling of that strike and the wage adjustment was the most satisfying feeling she has ever experienced.

WORKERS MAKE UNION STANDARDS

Young though she was, Miss Christman was made shop steward. From the time she became a charter member of

herself with an organization designed to help all women workers. She became closely connected with the Women's Trade Union League, becoming a member of the Chicago League in its early days. In 1921 Miss Christman became Secretary-Treasurer of the National Women's Trade Union League of America and has been reelected to that office at every convention since.

Through the years Miss Christman has been called on many times not only to serve her cause but her country. During the first World War, she was appointed chief of women field representatives for the National War Labor Board. In 1921 she was appointed by President Harding as a member of his unemployment conference. In 1929 President Hoover appointed her a member of his sub-committee on vocational guidance and child labor at the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Miss Christman has served as delegate to labor conferences at home and abroad. She served as a member of the Code Authority (the first woman ever to be appointed to such a position) during N. R. A. days. She has served on innumerable other committees and in various capacities both of honor and responsibility. In 1940 she was made a member of the Advisory Defense Committee of the Women's Bureau. In April 1942, the Executive Board of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, in compliance with the United States Department of Labor Women's Bureau, granted Miss Christman a limited leave of absence to carry out a special assignment in connection with war work.

Through all these years and in spite of all her positions of prominence, Miss Christman has kept her membership in the glove makers union; she is still one with her fellow union workers.

FAIR PLAY FOR WOMEN

The National Women's Trade Union League of America has benefited greatly by Miss Christman's boundless efforts, straight thinking and true loyalty, and it has met with success. The League announced recently that 3,000,000 women now belong to unions and that the number is growing daily. And every day of her life, Miss Christman is, to use the slang expression, "in there pitching" for those 3,000,000 women workers and for every other working woman in the world—seeing that justice and fair play are for them. A Washington paper recently carried a story on the lobbyist activities of Elisabeth Christman. She has

(Continued on page 109)



MISS ELISABETH CHRISTMAN

that local more than 40 years ago until the present day, Miss Christman has kept the same ideals of unionism which she summed up in these words, "You are the union and the union is just as fair and square as you are fair and square." She is a firm believer of the philosophy that people "get what they give," and the more you give to your union the more you will get from it.

Well, from then onward, Miss Christman's activities became one with her union's and she served in every capacity right up to the presidency.

In 1916 she became Secretary-Treasurer of the International Glove Workers Union which office she held till her resignation in 1931.

Miss Christman was not content, though, just to promote the welfare of the Glove Workers, but soon associated



Correspondence



L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Christmas Party

Editor: Members and their families enjoyed another annual Christmas party in the convention hall of the Municipal Auditorium on December 18. Fred Blind and his helpers are given plenty of credit for their splendid showmanship in making merry for nearly 3,000 guests.

New Year's Eve Party

With attendance close to 100, officers of the several I. B. E. W. local unions in this territory, associated with the convention of 1941, made merry 'til the wee hours of the morning. Gentlemen in their best and the ladies in their formals brought 1944 to attention with a bang.

President Frank Jacobs was presented with a beautiful two-piece leather traveling bag set and wished happy days in his new position at the International Office in Washington, D. C.

Educational Committee

Recently, the chairman was appointed and a meeting will be called for necessary business for forming classes in electronics to be taught at an accredited school or university.

Bowling

The bowling season is on the way again and January 31 will bring out the bum in the bowlers when they dress tackily. Results will be in the next issue.

Conditions

Most all war jobs are finished and lack of material is causing a slack period in building construction at this time. Many men are on the West Coast and other large jobs about the country.

February

All the funny valentines will have their chance this year, and watch for wiremen getting married, for this is leap year.

Look before you leap!

M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.
The Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor: The year 1944 came in with plenty of changes. Our business manager, Charles Caffrey, left us on Christmas Day, a hard day to leave the family, and a good one to start to work for Uncle Sam. It surely was a tough parting, for quite a few of the boys saw Charlie off from the Springfield station and we will always have Charlie with us in mind if not in person, and know he will be liked and appreciated wherever he goes. We are waiting patiently to hear from him and find out if he is being treated right. We all wish Charlie the best of luck and hope we will have him back with us in a short time.

The executive board had a meeting to find a member to take Charles Caffrey's place and the executive board appointed William Bailey to fill out his term of office. Bill stood it for a couple of months then got a very bad cold and under doctor's orders he had to give up the job as business manager. We surely hated to see Bill give up for he was doing a very good job and we were all

READ

L. U. No. 1 moves ahead with plans for classes in electronics.

L. U. No. 18's letter is "must" reading for everybody—labor's case stated fairly and squarely.

L. U. No. 136 does an impressive job of installation.

L. U. No. 353 registers protest.

L. U. No. 363 tells story of some "shady" work.

L. U. No. 429 informs its Brothers in service.

How labor is framed, by L. U. No. 611.

Union labor proves its worth, by L. U. No. 697.

To miss these letters is to miss real statements of labor's position.

working with him to help him make the grade. We all wish Bill Bailey a speedy recovery and hope he'll be back working with the tools real soon. The sooner the better, Bill.

Our executive board had to hold another meeting to appoint someone to take Bill Bailey's place and they appointed Louis Laliberte, our treasurer, to fill out the term of office and so far Louis is doing a good job, for he is well used to the clerical end of it being our treasurer for a good many years and we all hope that Louis Laliberte will keep up the good work and stay with us for a long time, for it does seem hard for Local No. 7 to find someone to fill the shoes of Charlie Caffrey. With all the assessment going on it surely keeps a business manager on the go all the time and he doesn't have very much time for himself.

The executive board appointed Raymond Penniman to take over the job of treasurer until the next election so we had plenty of excitement for the first month of the New Year. We all wish the two new office holders plenty of good wishes and good health for the coming year.

E. MULLARKEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor: In these days of war and its attendant hysteria scarcely a day passes but some newspaper editor or radio speaker finds an excuse to heap coals of fire upon the head of organized labor. Every strike, every jurisdictional or other dispute is eagerly seized upon by these hostile elements in our population in their never-ending effort to discredit us.

Such being the case, it is only natural that a considerable number of otherwise fair-minded citizens eventually become biased against us, especially since the superficial observation which they make of our efforts in behalf of working people generally tends to confirm what they hear and read. They

see a strike as simply a stoppage of work—so many man-hours of time lost on the production line—and they look no further.

Those of us who are able to do so should never lose an opportunity to counteract this misleading propaganda, not at its source, since in most cases these professional propagandists already know the true story, but in the minds of the general public.

There is an old saying that "self praise is no recommendation." However, since all of our commercial advertising and most of our politicians are visible evidence to the contrary, we should, I think, not be too backward about giving ourselves an occasional pat on the back. Labor's war record, by and large, has been a remarkable demonstration of devotion to duty under most trying conditions. Our casualty lists released only recently by the OWI exceed by millions anything that the armed forces can show during the same period, and our combined purchases of War Bonds are far in excess of those of our critics, the so-called intelligentsia.

We are in this war and back of this war 100 per cent. Our sons and brothers are fighting it and we are fighting it—they with the weapons of war and we in the production of those weapons. Moreover, we are not only fighting the fascists abroad, we are also compelled to fight the fascists at home, and it is in consequence of this battle at home that we are so frequently accused of being unpatriotic. Those who repeatedly hurl these charges might well be asked if they have produced one-tenth as much since Pearl Harbor as any one of the workers they are now accusing. It is no more unpatriotic for a group of workers to stop work for a day or two to straighten out some little fascist employer, than it is for a soldier to stop in the midst of battle to tie a shoe lace, and it is of no more consequence. However, this charge of our being unpatriotic should never be allowed to go unchallenged. It requires and should get instant and emphatic rebuttal wherever and whenever it appears.

Many thousands of our members are at present serving in the armed forces, to which they have brought not only a willing pair of hands but a skill which took years to acquire. All of us almost without exception have sons or brothers in the fighting forces, and I am convinced that these men, if they were asked, would say that they were fighting this war to preserve and defend the American way of life. Every soldier in our Army, each of them, from the commanding general to the lowliest private in the rear rank, would tell you the same thing, and it is to that American way of life that he expects to return.

Now, what is this American way of life that all of us hold so dear? Isn't it the right to freedom of speech, the right to a free press, the right of free enterprise and so on, including, and mark this, the right to collective bargaining through representatives of our own choosing, and most important of all, the right to a decent American standard of living?

Most of our boys overseas and in the armed forces at home have known and enjoyed a

reasonably decent standard of living, and they expect to return to a standard at least no worse. The responsibility for maintaining a decent American standard of living rests squarely upon the shoulders of every one of us here on the home front.

While our boys are fighting the fascist enemy on foreign soil, we must be equally alert to recognize and to fight every attack made upon us by our fascist enemies at home. When enemy fascists on the home front attempt to attack our standard of living, we must defend it vigorously, regardless of the cost. No charges that we are unpatriotic must be permitted to divert us from our sacred trust. The lines at home must be held no less than our lines abroad, for the same enemy threatens both.

This in a larger sense is the true patriotism, not the all too prevalent flag-waving superficial patriotism, but the true desire to see our country preserved as a happy and prosperous land where each and every honest citizen may live in peace and prosperity with a minimum of drudgery. It will be a sorry day for our soldiers and sailors if, after winning the war abroad, they have to return to economic slavery and unemployment because we lost our war in the shops and factories at home.

GEORGE SIMMONDS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: At this writing we have the unique distinction of being able to state that Brother Carl G. Scholtz, our business manager, was appointed a member of the Selective Service Appeal Board. His name was submitted to the President of the United States by Governor O'Connor of this state. Brother Scholtz was the recipient of felicitations from the local labor papers and friends both in and out of our organization.

The local transit company, the Baltimore Transit Company, was definitely put in its place by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals which ruled against it by sustaining the findings of the National Labor Relations Board. The traction company proved itself a bitter enemy of labor. By its various tactics and devices and failure to recognize rul-

ings by the Labor Board, by its attempt to misinform the public by paid ads in the newspapers, and by its fostering of an out-and-out company union in defiance of a union, orderly constituted and elected by its employees, this company proved itself as hard-boiled and ruthless as any concern past or present, that has defied its employees.

Another victory was scored locally by the mailers' union, an organization formed of employees of the "Baltimore Sun," one of the local papers also notorious for its anti-labor policies.

We neglected to mention the fact some time ago that the local firemen are organized and are members of the International Association of Fire Fighters. They were a long time fighting their way through and finally succeeded in overcoming the numerous obstacles in their way.

A little misspelling on the part of the JOURNAL changed the meaning in our references to Brothers Charles Dameron and Jim Sutton. The JOURNAL made it appear as though Jim and Charley at their age, were going to join the Marines, whereas we merely stated that the boys were learning the marine electricians' angle of the job. We accept the forthcoming apologies.

Again we find it our difficult duty to report the sad loss of a son of one of our old members. Brother Lawrence Offut lost his boy Louis, who was a staff sergeant in the Air Force. He was killed in action in Wales while performing his duties as flight engineer and deck turret gunner on board the Liberator bomber "Bachelor's Baby" about January 7, 1944.

Sergeant Louis Offut is survived by his parents, two brothers and eight sisters. He was educated in Baltimore and was a graduate of Baltimore City College. He had just completed a law course at the University of Baltimore at the time of his enlistment. In his flight experience he had covered quite a bit of territory including approximately 22 states and a good bit of South American territory. He was in the service about two years and three months.

We don't recall whether we ever acknowledged receipt of a beautiful hand drawn Christmas card from our old friend Brother

Shappie. We wish to thank the Brother and if this is a repetition, we still don't think it's superfluous. We return the sentiments and compliments.

We note in the letter from L. U. No. 26 where Brothers Frank and Jack Bowen are now engaged in business as contractors. We were surprised at the news and wish to offer the boys our congratulations.

When contemplating any work in the line of steam fitting consult our versatile mechanic Charles Ward. The boy is open for consultation at all hours.

When a steward neglects his own time cards while handling "oodles" of other cards, that really constitutes news. Otts Bowen rates this distinction.

Don't forget boys, "Smoky" Staunton, from Syracuse way, is in our midst and performing as well as any old-time marine wire jerker. It was our pleasure to meet the boy, and the cousin is O. K.

R. S. ROSEMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, ORE.

Editor: Bursting with civic pride, some wise person coined the "For you a rose in Portland grows" slogan and it has stuck ever since. So have the thorns—anyhow the thought is, we out here have also had the flu and sniffles and as one wag puts it—"For you a nose in Portland blows." All the jobs have, of course, suffered from Ol' Man Winter's effects, but WX has been fortunate and production is rolling.

Since last writing the red tape has cleared away and an alumina plant is definitely to be built right near Salem, the capital city of our state. One hundred acres have been purchased and hopes are held for an early start on construction. Recent discussion has ensued about pollution of rivers and danger to fish life. However, satisfactory assurance has been given to indicate all will be well and no pollution will occur.

Bonneville Dam is going at full capacity, the last of the ten generators is in service. The United States engineers have borings going on now at Umatilla, the site of another proposed dam in the series, for development of Columbia River power. Quite a few homes in this country are heated by electricity and oh! happy day when everyone can enjoy "juice" heat.

Local Union No. 48 won bargaining rights at the recent election at Alcoa-Vancouver, and thus holds what it has had since the plant was built. Some things are better for the testing and proud it is we are, that 48 always comes out best and the most desirable. This local is the second largest in these parts.

Kaiser-Vancouver has been operating one year and has produced landing craft, Liberties and carriers. Thirty-seven thousand workers were doing their stuff recently. Work is going forward to build Victory ships instead of Liberties. They are somewhat larger, a few more knots and better lines.

The broadcast group is going along smoothly. Appreciation is extended to the JOURNAL for the story re: broadcasting. Faith and begorra! Is it not the hand of Brother Kelly that might a been awritin' it?

So far no disputants have shown up re: our claim to be the second oldest broadcast local, so puff goes our chest a bit more. Some agreements are being negotiated now and all relations with all employers are smooth.

Recent orders of FCC will cause KGW-KEX and KOIN-KALE to each sell one of their stations so 'tis possible a few jobs may be available. Any of you guys wanting to come out here can drop a line to H. Nordahl of 48, Labor Temple, and if anything is in the wind you will be advised.

W and X have placed all techs on eight-



L. U. No. 868 Backs the Attack



L. U. No. 868 of Bayonne, N. J., has just purchased two \$1,000 United States War Bonds. The above picture was taken in the office of the plant manager of the General Cable Corporation as Michael Constantino, treasurer of L. U. No. 868, presented the bonds to President Chester Fisher.

President Fisher stated that he and his executive board's continued aim, aside from increasing the volume of cable manufactured,

which is vitally needed for the most successful conduct of the war, will be to purchase every available War Bond the funds in their local union treasury will permit.

Those pictured here are, from left to right: Edward Hanak, vice president; Michael Constantino, treasurer; Chester Fisher, president; John B. Meehan, financial secretary; John Dwyer, member, and Nicholas Kavulia, member.

hour shifts and what a relief it is, after years of variable shifts. Benefits from our recent fire still continue to pop up. We even got a hostess in the studio (missing since December 7) so control boys do not have to be phone operators also.

Not so much "hokey" this month and the end appears—how's about some of the other BC boys dropping an occasional story to the JOURNAL.

J. A. ERWIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor: I wonder how many of us have ever given any real thought to the difference between physical and moral courage? All of us can admire the purely physical, for it feeds our ego and leads us to imagine ourselves as the possessor of great physical courage and secretly think how much more we possess than certain others. This still leaves us in the animal stage.

One of the many differences that sets man apart from animals is the ability to reason; this ability being one of the aspects of intelligence.

At this time when we are called upon to produce in increasing amounts, commodities of war, that the armed forces consider necessary, do we have the foresight to see how our actions now will affect our lives later? Do we have the moral courage to keep plugging, to do our work as well if not better than we ever have before, to carry on in spite of gibes and criticism? Do we have the moral courage to act and talk in such a manner that we give the lie to our critics who say that we are seeking only self-aggrandizement, can see only the dollar sign?

For it does take moral courage to stand up and fight for the things that mean decent living and working conditions. Perhaps it takes even more courage to pull ourselves out of the rut of our every day life, so that we may be better fit ourselves for a more useful and happier life.

It is with regret that your correspondent informs the many friends and acquaintances of the recent death of Charles F. (Charley) Oliver. Charley had devoted many years of his life to the advancement of the electrical industry and betterment of conditions for the tradesman. We shall miss him exceedingly.

Brother Oliver passed away quietly at his home January 8, 1944. His funeral was held the following Wednesday, January 12, 1944, at 4:15 P. M. and was attended by a large number of friends and former associates.

The active pallbearers were: Harry Bell, Herb Jones, Clyde Williams, Fred Karns, Claude Bristow and D. H. Waldron.

A fitting eulogy was delivered by Brother C. B. Noxon as follows:

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote in "Psalm of Life:"

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sand of time.

"Footprints that perhaps another
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing, shall take heart again."

Such was the life of Charles F. Oliver.

As a young man, he and his wife listened to the lure of adventure and followed the gold rush to a little town of Cripple Creek, Colo. It was in the days after the famous fire that swept the entire city. This little western frontier mining town was having its boom day and everyone was prosperous. The workmen of this mining community had banded themselves together and had formed a union of labor. Charlie, being a tradesman,



Sorrow Comes to L. U. 274



Third Class Petty Officer Jack Kautsky of the United States Navy, gave up his life in the African campaign, in this great war for the cause of freedom and democracy.

Jack was a loyal member of L. U. No. 274, and was well loved for his kindness and friendliness to all.

L. U. No. 274 also informs us that Brother Gene Rauch, electrician's mate, seaman 2/c, United States Navy, son of Brother Fern Rauch, treasurer of 274, has been reported missing in action. We are sorry his picture would not reproduce, but we'll hope to print a picture of Brother Rauch, returned, safe and sound, in the near future.

joined the Electrical Workers' Union in May, 1898. Unions in that day were young and their aims and objects were not clearly defined. These groups of men were looking for leadership. They found that leadership in Charlie Oliver.

His philosophy of life was the result of the teachings and experiences that he gained in his work with labor unions. This philosophy was that labor is worthy of its hire, that people become better neighbors and better citizens when the compensation they receive permits them to live according to better

Documentary films do more than any other medium to make vivid the war effort. The War Department of the United States has just completed a dramatic film called the "War Department Report" and it can be secured for local union meetings by addressing Colonel R. F. Gow, Chief, Industrial Service Division, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department, Washington, D. C.

standards and enables them to enjoy some of the finer things of life.

He was instrumental in the adoption of a plan that provided retirement benefits to members of the electrical workers. He worked with committees in establishment of fair wages and reasonable hours of labor, and good working conditions on the job.

He was an active member from the time that he joined the union in 1898 until his death. He held many offices of trust, from that of secretary of the local union to an international executive board member; he was active in the civic and the political life of Denver; he served as city electrician of Denver... a half century devoted to the cause of his fellow men. I know of no higher tribute that can be paid to a person than a life devoted to this cause. We will cherish the memories of this devotion in our hearts forever.

"It isn't fame or fortune

That makes life bright and gay,
It's a friend to talk things over with
When skies are blue or gray,
And a friend who has an interest
In the things you do and say."

Work is rather slack here, though all our members are employed, most of them working on the Navy job. No doubt, many will be surprised to hear that we have a Navy job here, but we build them and the Navy puts them to very good use.

The chairman of our executive board, Brother E. O. Williams, reports that the board has given a great deal of thought to bringing the by-laws and working rules up to date. With conditions changing so fast, this is a very necessary program and the board is to be commended for keeping abreast of the times.

The blood donors committee is very pleased to report the excellent cooperation of the men under the jurisdiction of this local union. Donating a small quantity of blood, through a painless process, and to know that this may help some lad who is fighting our fight, gives one a feeling of deep satisfaction that can be found in no other way. It is as essential as buying bonds.

G. H. GILBERT, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: Well, here I am back again just like a bad penny, always showing up.

L. U. No. 980, the V. E. P. local, has finally got its contract and is just waiting for WLB approval, but it's a wonderful thing that Westbrook Pegler is not on the board. I believe he was turned down for membership in some union some time as a radical, for unions don't have radicals if they know it. Pegler could not say the things he does if he really understood the labor movement. Anyhow the President of the United States has repeatedly said that labor unions have cooperated wonderfully throughout the war, so I guess we will have to take his word in preference to that of Pegler. Labor is not worrying about Pegler though, because most of the fair-minded people of the United States depend more on what the President says rather than on Pegler's words. We know that Pegler is being told what to say about labor by those who are opposed to it. Give Pegler rope enough and he will hang himself.

No one is on the sick list at this writing.
More next time.

M. P. MARTIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 136, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Local 136 Finishes Another Good Job

Editor: The recent installation of a new \$300,000 high-speed press, bought by the Birmingham News, required considerable ingenuity and ability on the part of members

of our local in connecting the intricate controls for the automatic equipment. The connected load on this job was 550 H. P., consisting of motors from fractional a. c. and d. c. to 50 H. P. There were 32 automatic push button stations for the press controlling the drive motors, which operates from 2 to 9—50 H. P. motors can be operated in parallel or in a way that the press can be operated as two separate presses. Hydraulic brakes are mounted in motors and are operated automatically by motor driven pumps. The control panel is fully automatic, being 38 feet in length and seven feet high. There are approximately 100,000 feet of control wire, which due to present conditions could not be bought in color coded wire. The outstanding feature of this installation is the fact that during the entire job not one issue of the paper was missed. The following Brothers were on this job: C. T. Surber, L. A. Dean, J. G. Futrell, H. S. Reed, J. N. Skelton, J. B. Ward, George Traggessor, Bob Dawson, Harry Braverman and R. F. Crook who is now an ensign with Uncle Sam's Seabees.

The contractor praised the electricians on the job by saying that work of this type just cannot be done by "house-wiremen" and that specialists in the electrical trade rate the same as specialists in other professions.

J. W. ANDREWS, F. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: Here once again is the news from Cincinnati and vicinity, from all the possible news service I could muster. First let us take our military front. We have the following to report: Pvt. Edward Hummel (son of William Hummel) was home for a furlough in January, Captain Province Winkler was home from Camp Knox around Christmas, Vernon Huber was home on a short Navy leave. Also wish to let all our members know that Walter Kennedy (son of George Kennedy) received a medical discharge from the Seabees. Harold Paul "Rags" Bertke also received a medical discharge from the Army, and is now at work again. Also from England comes word of Bernard "Bud" Macke receiving his corporal's stripes. Good going, Bud! Note that Charles Bolan, Jr., is now in the Navy. Other members in service are Don Wisher in the Army, and Homer House in the Navy and Wm. Kieley, Jr., has joined the Marines. Also had word from Dan and Soph Johnson that Danny, Jr., has reached Australia. Your writer's own son, William "Red" Northcutt is at the last writing in jolly old England. One of our members, William Franz, has been awarded the "Purple Heart" and the Distinguished Flying Cross. We here of Local Union No. B-212 pause for a moment to reflect and be proud and thankful for all of our own personal heroes. If I have at any time overlooked mentioning any one who is in service, believe me it is not intentional, merely an oversight or not knowing the facts. May God watch and keep them all safe and sound for us.

And now to our sick list which I am sorry to say has been unusually large for the last few months. William Wickers has had an operation and has had a tough time recovering from same. Hope Bill is feeling better by the time this hits the press. George Schwoeppe also had a sick spell. Also Charles Bolan, Sr., had an attack of the grippe as did Bill Wirthlin and also Manny Koch. Other sick members were Harry Anthony and Sam Keller. Harold Lukey had an appendectomy and is now much better, for which we are all thankful.

And now the sorrowful things must be reported. Our member Charles Bradbury lost his sister, Mrs. Krise. Frank "Pete" Marty suffered the loss of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ AWARD TO HERO

George V. Schaffer, chief electrician's mate, and a member of L. U. No. 229 of York, Pa., has been awarded the coveted Navy and Marine Corps medal for risking his life to rescue an Army sergeant from a burning plane in Iceland. Presentation of the award was made at Camp Perry, Va.

L. U. No. 229 has just cause to be proud of Brother Schaffer—the whole Brotherhood is proud of its members gaining recognition for bravery on all fronts and in all branches of service.

Marty, on January 17, and the mother of Walter Maddox also passed away. The local union sends its sincerest sympathy to our Brother members in the loss of their loved ones.

And now for the list of new additions to the families of some of our members. To Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mastruserio, a little girl was born on December 5, 1943, at the Good Samaritan Hospital. And to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lukey the stork didn't smile, he laughed right out loud and delivered to Mrs. Lukey at the Jewish Hospital on January 22, 1944, twins, to-wit a boy named Brent Lukey and a little girl named Brenda Lukey. To these new parents we of 212 wish them and their newly born a pleasant and long life.

Referring again to our military front I would like to make mention of our members who were in World War I and their sons, also local members, who are now in World War II. They are (to the best of my information) as follows:

Father	Son
Charles Sweeney	Jack Sweeney
William Kieley, Sr.	William Kieley, Jr.
R. Cullen, Sr.	R. Cullen, Jr.
Walter Cassidy	Walter Cassidy, Jr.
Elmer Rabanus	Louis Rabanus
John Donaldson	Leo Donaldson
William Jansen, Sr.	William Jansen, Jr.
Charles Thinnies	Wilbur Thinnies

I believe that is about all the news I have at present, and so until the next issue, once again it is au revoir.

212's News Hound,
EDWARD SCHMITT.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor: Illness has taken toll of many Edisonites this winter. Nearly all are back in the game now and pitching for Uncle Sam.

George Manners has the soft job. He is fire chief at Acme, relief man for ill turbine engineers, liaison man for the front office and the results department and between times all he has to do is to worry.

The little fellow with the big smile, Pete Alore, of the garage department, had a fender speedily pleated in a three-car accident. The smile is still intact and Pete will be glad to receive your news for this column.

If your press secretary looks like "the morning after," don't you believe it. He recently became a grandfather for the fourth time and the pace is beginning to tell on the old man.

Ralph Piper's mother has been seriously ill for some time and Ralph is plenty worried about his best girl. Ralph's friends all wish her a speedy recovery and long lasting health.

Frank Allore's son Tommy is home again after a hard battle with a mean appendix. I'll bet the nurses miss that guy—Tommy—NOT Frank.

Walt McKibben, Jr., is back in school

again. After flying 50 bombing missions, Walt decided that bombing was too slow. He is now learning to manhandle domesticated lightning in the form of a fast pursuit ship.

Keep writing to those boys "over there" and do something to counteract the irritation that the daily papers are creating among the servicemen. Remember when the National Chamber of Commerce wanted to close all public schools to save money, way back when we had a deep depression??? Their officers may be new but the policy is the same. Hitler stole their best weapon—i. e., divide and conquer. It can happen here if you are indifferent.

D. D. DETROW, P. S.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor: Another month has passed and as usual I am late with this writing. The Boeing job has all but folded up, there are just a very few local men left picking up the loose ends. As far as I can see there is nothing in sight for Wichita.

It is with great regret that we report the passing of Mrs. John Cupples, wife of Brother John Cupples, and of Mrs. W. B. Bethel, wife of W. B. Bethel. To these two Brothers we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

This local at its last regular meeting voted to buy another \$5,000 in bonds, which were bought last Monday night. This brings the amount in excess of \$25,000 during the four drives.

Well, I am a little red about our Congress again. I read in the local press, the next day after the Congress was to reconvene, that there were only a handful of Congressmen. Absent were the same bunch that screams to the high heavens that you and I should be on the job every day to help the war effort. That we agree, but let me ask these same men where were they when they were supposed to be on the job? What were they doing? Did these men think about the war? You, the Congressmen that we pay \$10,000 per year, are shirking your duty to your country. Why is it? Can't the union men and women see that they should put their shoulder to the wheel and oust some of these people? Is labor going to let a bunch of politicians rub it in any longer? If the laboring man stands around and lets this election go by without doing his bit, and gets the same treatment that he has received the past two years (take notice you of Kansas) then the unions haven't a word to say, and should bear it. We complain about the OPA to our Congressmen and Senators, but they don't hear us. We ask them to vote against some poison labor bill, but they are stone deaf. But they haven't lost their voices, they will sit in the House and scream about or against labor, then at election time, they come around and tell their lies about how they fought for labor and lost. But remember, Brothers, that for the asking, you can get their record from the Government Printing Office. Put up your own candidates for office—local, state and national. Be sure you know the man that you back, but change that Congress and Senate. This is your chance.

JOE OSBORN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 274, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Editor: This report will mark the debut of our local's appearance in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL under its new title, No. 274. I would like to present a resume of the happenings of our local. For the past few months Brother Roy Eastman, Sr., has been in a nearby hospital recuperating under the care of a physician. His condition is reported to be very good and we expect to have Brother Eastman back on the job soon. At the time of his sickness he was general foreman of electrical workers at the Aluminum

Ore Company. Upon his leaving the job, Brother Glen Myers took over. Brother George White has also been in ill health but now is back on the job. It is our hope that his health will continue to improve.

There is news afloat that in the near future there is the possibility the Navy may build an airport in this vicinity. Beyond a doubt we have in this area the perfect setup as to location, surroundings and flat high ground free from floods, fog and smoke which makes this the ideal spot for an airbase. Anyone with any intelligence and understanding of what the requirements for such a project are cannot help but agree that our area is the perfect one. We are looking forward to the time when the men responsible for selecting the site will visit our area and will be convinced by personal observation that this is the ideal setting for which they have been seeking.

Deep sorrow has cast its dark shadows over our ranks. One of our Brothers in the service of his country gave up his life in the African campaign. Third Class Petty Officer Jack Kautsky, U. S. N., was a loyal member of our local at the time of his enlistment in the service. Jack will always be remembered for his kindness and friendliness toward the members. We will find his place hard to fill. Brother Fern Rauch, treasurer of our local, has been notified that his son, Gene Rauch, E. M. S 2/c U. S. N., has been reported missing. Brother Gene had a high respect for his local and was elated when he received his card. All the Brothers sincerely hold high the hope that Gene will be found, and that he will return to hold again the card in the local that he so proudly cherished.

OLIVER H. BROWN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: So the stage is being set in Canada for that mammoth production "sawing labor in half." This will be accomplished by means of a stage property known as a straitjacket or Order-in-council P. C. No. 9384. Certain time will be as soon as the present unpleasantness in Europe is over. Straitjackets are not unusual as equipment in acts of this kind but the producers of the show, the Banker Brothers, anticipate that their subject may object to being cut up, hence the straitjacket. The Cartel Symphony, under the baton of Professor Dollarsign, will supply the musical accompaniment to drown out the squeals.

Yes, labor's requests, after the war, are beginning to worry the manufacturer. He has no objection at present to cost of living bonuses, holidays with pay and labor management groups because government subsidy takes care of it now. But, when the picnic he is now on is over and he returns to competitive work and unlimited profit, look out.

Order-in-council P. C. 9384 is the type of legislation that Shicklegruber would use on labor unions if he had permitted labor unions to exist at all. According to its "provisions" you can't strike, you can't get a raise, you can't change your working conditions unless you appeal to a national board that you can't get proper representation on. In fact if there is anything I've forgotten, you can't do that either. This "straitjacket" legislation along with several others of equal odor are all being put into shape to take down the swelling in our heads caused by a couple of years of employment.

I received a letter, in fact I might call it a book, 10 or 12 pages, written on both sides, from a white-collar worker in New Brunswick in which he calls for strong political

action from the organized workers of Canada and a greater opportunity for men in his category to join or work in conjunction with the union men of the Dominion. It was a very interesting epistle and deserves more space and thought than I am capable of granting. I'm glad someone reads these letters anyway.

Brothers Martel and Waddington are progressing nicely, but Brother Herb Price is a little under the weather. Brother Len

Brown is in the hospital, having been injured in a fall.

Brothers George Murray, Reg. Matson, Sr., and Bill Lummis are back in town before the roads get blocked.

I saw a picture recently in one of our contractor's magazines of a couple of big raw-bones used-to-be-wire-jerkers, knitting. Yes, they were knitting. Maybe they are expecting. Regular Walter Winchell, ain't I?

J. F. NUTLAND, P. S.

DID YOU DO IT?

Solution to last month's "CAN YOU DO IT?"

You remember the one about the 12 wires last month? So sorry you lost all that sleep, etc., and I may be all that you said I was but here is the solution promised with the release of the problem. This solution is not the only way it can be worked out as you can determine yourself, but is ONE WAY and gives you the principle. Having the principle, you can make up your own variations, so let's get on with the promised answer.

Start at one end of the line which we will call "A." We have 12 wires. Now we want to know how many distinctive groups we can get out of that many wires and find that we can have a No. 4 group, a No. 3 group, a No. 2 group and have left three single wires which we will call our No. 1 group. Let me explain here that we call them No. 4 group, etc., because they have as many wires in the group as their number indicates.

Your first step then will be to short-circuit your No. 4 group. Do the same to No. 3 group. Ditto No. 2 group. Leave your single lines open. Now you can tie a tag on each wire and merely mark the number of the group it is in. You will have three wires with 1 on the tag, two wires with 2; three wires with 3, and four wires with 4.

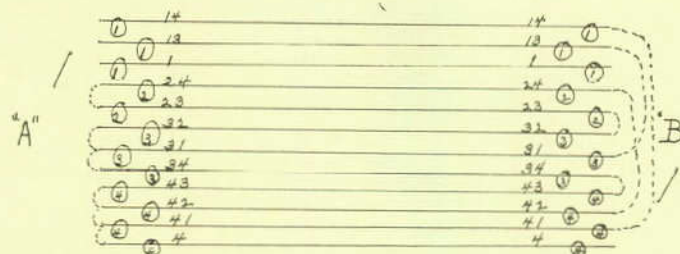
We now are ready to go to the other end. Arriving there we test and find the groups and mark them as we did the other end. Take one of the single lines and tie it to one of the No. 4 group. Mark on the tags of the two wires what they are connected to and your No. 1 becomes 14 and the number 4 becomes 41.

Take another of your single lines marked 1 and connect to one of the wires marked 3, this former No. 1 becomes No. 13 and the No. 3 becomes 31.

Short a No. 3 and a No. 4. The No. 3 becomes No. 34 and the No. 4 becomes No. 43. Short a No. 2 and a No. 3. The No. 2 becomes No. 23 and the No. 3 becomes No. 32. Short a No. 2 and a No. 4. The No. 2 becomes No. 24 and the No. 4 becomes No. 42.

At this time you will have one of the No. 1 lines hanging open. You will also have one of the No. 4 lines hanging open. Leave them this way. Make a record of the wires you have tied together on this end which we will call "B." You are through here so go back to "A."

Open your shorts on the various groups as they already have the number of the group on the tag on each wire. Test for continuity and you will find a circuit on only the wires you left connected on "B" end. You will not pick up any wire to pair with either the No. 1 or the No. 4 you left open on "B" end so you will leave their original number on each. If you have marked each of the other tags with the proper number as used on the "B" end you will find that each wire has a corresponding tag on each end. Below, I have drawn out a diagram which may make these instructions a little clearer.



The same principle can be used for any number of wires. Well, boys, that one was not so hard after all, was it?

A. C. (NICK) CARTER,
L. U. No. 212.

L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor: American workers will have their chance to help defeat many of their enemies in the coming fall elections. Let's hope that the members of organized labor will not forget the various Congressmen and Senators who voted in favor of such anti-labor legislation as the Smith-Connally bill, the Anti-Subsidy bill and others. The list showing just how your representative voted on the Connally bill was published in the WORKER some months ago and has appeared in just about all labor publications. Make it your business to find out where your Congressman and Senators stand and then vote accordingly.

There are also many of our lawmakers still serving in the House and Senate who have actually aided in a planned mailing campaign to undermine American thinking. Nazi agents were actually using the Government Printing Office and the congressional frank to spread disruptive propaganda. The facts have been brought to light that there was actually a propaganda base in the House Office Building.

In July, 1941, evidence was submitted to the Post Office Department that the Steuben Society of New York was misusing the free franking privileges of Senators Wheeler and Nye. Shortly after the Post Office Department moved in on the Steuben Society and fined them three cents for each franked letter so distributed. Later Senator Wheeler was forced by Senator Barkley to admit that he had allowed the America First Committee to purchase and mail 1,000,000 post cards bearing his free frank, these cards going to the men in the armed forces. The America First Committee bought its propaganda at less than commercial printing price and received a gift of \$10,000 worth of free postage from Senator Wheeler.

Investigators compiled a portfolio of original specimens of all evidence, showing that the following members of Congress were participating (guiltily or stupidly) in the plot to divide the United States by letting pro-Nazi or anti-American organizations use their franking privilege.

In the Senate: Burton K. Wheeler, Gerald P. Nye, E. C. Johnson, D. Worth Clark, Robert A. Taft, ex-Senator Rush D. Holt and deceased Senator Ernest Lundeen.

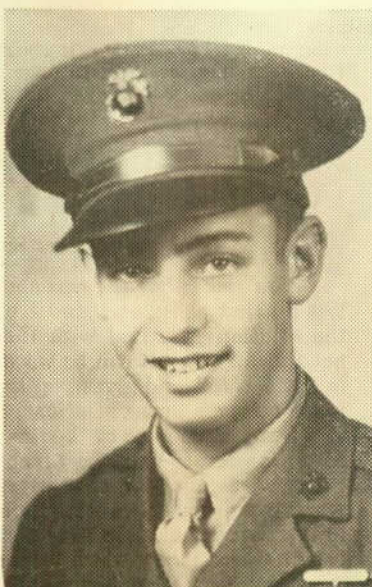
In the House: Hamilton Fish, George H. Tinkham, James C. Oliver, Clare E. Hoffman, Dewey Short, Harold Knutson, William Stratton, Bartel Jonkman, Stephen Day, John Vorys, Philip Bennett, Henry Dworshak and ex-Representative J. Thorkelson.

The portfolio showed how decoy names (names or addresses misspelled) on the mailing list of Nazi and intolerant groups began to receive franked mail from Congressmen as soon as their names were planted on the Nazi lists.

On September 16, 1941, the Department of Justice launched a broad investigation of Nazi propaganda agencies. A special Federal grand jury was drawn. Directing the inquiry were Special Assistant Attorney Generals Wm. P. Maloney and Edward J. Hickey, Jr.

Many witnesses were called including Sigfried Hauck, president of the Nazi publishing house, Flanders Hall, Inc., Scotch Plains, N. J. (Flanders Hall went out of business November 17, 1941); Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling also testified, she ran the Patriotic Research Bureau which had distributed a great deal of questionable material; Prescott Dennett, secretary-treasurer of various isolationist committees and managing the Columbia Press Service in Washington; Frank B. Burch, a lawyer of Akron, Ohio, appeared before the grand jury and was subsequently indicted for failure to register the fact that he was an

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ Keeping Up the Good Work



Pfc. Bruce L. Godfrey, Jr., of the United States Marines, is keeping up the good electrical work he learned as a member of L. U. No. 295, of Little Rock, Ark., where his Dad is also a member. After 15 months' intensive training at radio school in San Diego, Calif., he has been appointed to Navy Point Loma, Calif.

We are informed that Brother Godfrey looks eagerly every month for his ELECTRICAL WORKER which just goes to prove that your JOURNAL is being read everywhere, "from the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli."

agent of the German government. He got \$10,000 from Nazi sources for the distribution of propaganda. (He later pleaded guilty and was fined \$1,000, given probation of his eight to 29-month prison term.) Prescott Dennett was haled into court and Justice Jesse T. Atkins was told that Dennett has failed to produce records as he was instructed in a grand jury subpoena. The judge ordered him to give up all his files and the propaganda squad of the Department of Justice hauled off a truck load of stuff from Dennett's office. The Washington Post uncovered the fact that a House postoffice truck spirited away 20 bags of mail before the propaganda squad got there.

On September 25, 1941, the Washington Post's staff reporter, Dillard Stokes, disclosed that among the franks which Dennett had at his disposal were those of Congressmen Stephen Day and Martin Sweeney,

"Your America," a new radio series on a national hookup, of special interest to railroad workers, is attracting attention at this time. It occurs every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock, Eastern War Time.

These excellent broadcasts deal with the everyday job of the railroad employee. Members should consult their radio schedules in their local newspaper for this broadcast.

Senator D. Worth Clark, Representative George H. Tinkham, Senator Lundeen and ex-Representative J. Thorkelson. Senator Clark said in an interview, "I don't know how they got there."

The Post's story broke on September 26, 1941. Reporter Stokes learned that Congressman Hamilton Fish's office had ordered the truck to go to Dennett's office and remove 20 bags of mail quickly. He found that at least 10 of the mail bags had been taken to the America First Committee and the rest were taken to Fish's office. Before the publication of this story Mr. Stokes interviewed Hamilton Fish—gave him an opportunity to tell his side of the story. And this is what Fish told him: "Why ask me that? I haven't seen Dennett for a year and I don't know what you are talking about. I don't know about any mail bags being taken up to my office. I was there last Friday and Saturday, too, and I ought to have known about it. I didn't see any mail bags. And I didn't send any mail bags to the America First Committee. I don't even know where it is." Mrs. Bennett Clark, chairman of the Washington chapter of the America First Committee, said, "I don't know anything about it,"—when she was asked about the America First Committee having given up 10 bags of mail to the U. S. Deputy Marshal who served a subpoena.

Hamilton Fish later made a statement to Mr. Stokes by long distance telephone. This time Mr. Fish admitted that his office sent the truck, but "only for 500 franked envelopes of Hamilton Fish."

There was an uproar in the House of Representatives. Fish tried to make a complete explanation. He claimed that his secretary had sent for only 500 copies of his speeches, but that more had arrived and his secretary "had intelligence enough" to refuse to accept them. Does "intelligence enough" mean "smart enough not to get caught?"

On October 8, 1941, the grand jury called George Sylvester Viereck, a registered German agent. And on October 8, Viereck was indicted by the Federal grand jury for failure to give a true statement of his activities in registering as a German agent.

George Hill, a secretary in the office of Hamilton Fish, appeared before the grand jury on October 9 and 10, and after being threatened with jail for contempt of court, delivered eight bags of mail found in Fish's storeroom in the House of Representatives.

On October 24, 1941, the Federal grand jury indicted George Hill on two counts of perjury. The Government asked for \$10,000 bail claiming that the key man for the German propaganda machine in Washington was none other than Hill, Fish's secretary.

Congressman Fish issued a statement that he would appear before the grand jury. But he did not. On November 8, after two weeks of waiting for Fish to appear voluntarily, the grand jury issued a subpoena, signed by Foreman Gorrel. On November 10, Fish raised a point of personal privilege in the House. His colleagues instructed him not to obey the subpoena until the question had been studied by the House Judiciary Committee. Four days later in the early hours of the morning Fish in uniform of a colonel boarded a train for active duty in the Army.

The case of Fish still remains unsolved. Fish has supported his secretary, Hill. How could all the traffic in millions of pieces of mail go on in Fish's office without his knowledge? If he has an answer, why doesn't he appear and let the people have it? Fish has facts about this gigantic fraud against the Government which the public have every right to know. He has used every trick to avoid appearing before the grand jury.

Fish will eventually run out of excuses and be obliged to testify. Then what?

The present term of Fish expires this year. Due to a shuffling of the congressional districts in New York State, Rockland County is now in the district represented by Fish.

It is the duty of every loyal American and especially members of organized labor to block his nomination in the primary election so that he will not even be a candidate for the office of Congressman in the coming fall election.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor: Though the year has started we wish you and the Brotherhood a healthful and prosperous New Year, and to everybody an early victory. To those in the Brotherhood we are anticipating the return of the conditions we patriotically gave up to our Government and we are hoping that we can go on to bigger business and better conditions for all.

In going over the past year with our business manager, Brother Oliver, it seems we had the pleasure of giving work on three large jobs to 272 out-of-town boys, hailing from all over New England, as far west as Chicago and south to Louisiana. Out of this figure the business manager managed to get 174 card journeymen, only 36 being permit journeymen with 62 permit helpers. This, to my mind, was an exceptionally good average with all the work there was going on everywhere at the time.

So it's orchids and horseshoes (wreaths I mean) to our little giant, Business Manager Harold Oliver.

We hope the Brothers enjoyed their visit as much as we enjoyed having them with us. We would like to hear from them.

I came across an article in one of our local sheets that I thought was quite suggestive, so will pass it along with a bit of (ad libbing) at the end.

What's In a Word

"Fascist as such. Historically the word fasces applied to a bundle of sticks bound together around an axe symbolizing that in union there is strength or united we stand, divided we fall, which is an excellent sentiment.

"But a braggart gangster named Musso- lini adopted the fasces as his symbol and derived from it a name of reproach among decent peoples."

Could be a Westbrook Pegler catharsis or amnesty!

"Collaboration is another word.

"To collaborate is to work with somebody. All of civilization is founded upon co-operation and collaboration. But a French faction, part weak-kneed and part pro-German, collaborated with the historic enemies of their nation, became known as collaborationists and another good word was lost to ordinary usage."

The word must have inspired Thurman Arnold in his article in January's Reader's Digest in "Labor Against Itself."

There is, though, a moral in this article that I will leave up to you and the boys.

A proud record has been set up. Since the Germans invaded Poland the American electricity industry has boosted its output 75 per cent with an addition to capacity of only 25 per cent. Notwithstanding early fears, no war program has been delayed by lack of generating capacity, nor has the civilian population been deprived of service.

The industry is proud to note that in spite of the attention which has been called to the contribution of such Federal projects as T. V. A., Bonneville, and Grand Coulee, these have only five out of the nation's 63 million kilowatts of capacity and obviously have not won the war without some small

assistance from privately owned power producers. Here the record ends, so I would like to add: Credit is due to organized labor, particularly to the I. B. E. W., their "fasces" applying their craft, skill and "collaboration." Without same this record could not have been made.

DON PENDLETON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor: Our last meeting was pulled out of a rather non-momentous affair by the presence of International T. V. A. Representative Gordon Freeman, who delivered one of his choicy, smooth-tongued food-for-thought orations.

In reminiscing, Brother Freeman recalled a past visit to Nashville eight years ago and a discussion over the proposed wage cut of from \$1.00 to 75 cents. He firmly believes, with good reasoning, that our present scale of \$1.50 was promoted in that meeting when the progressive members refused to retreat.

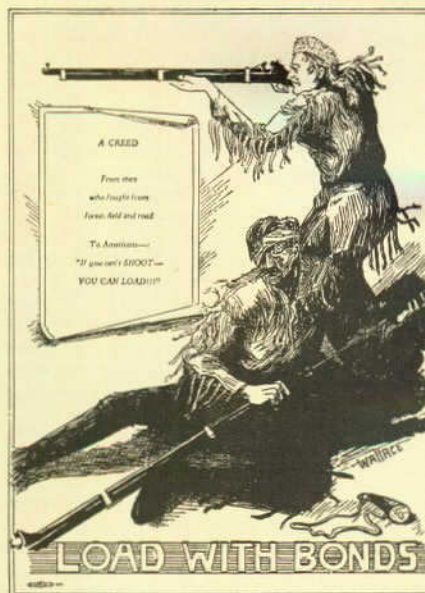
Brother Freeman also gave heartening news regarding organized labor's present strength in the T. V. A., which as a Government-owned project is universally agreed that a closed shop contract would be unconstitutional, though he assures us there is organized power enough to force the rights of labor. And grand results are in store for the immediate future.

We are still receiving cards from the servicemen to whom we sent the Raleigh cigarettes. Our latest note bore a California address and stated, "Your cigarettes greatly appreciated by eight torpedoed seamen."

Being in the heart of a maneuvering section, Nashville is continually playing host to out-of-town members in service. A recent Brother from Corbin, Ky., B. E. Flotkoetter, was a guest in Business Manager Ted Loftis' home (hungry I. B. E. W. soldiers take note). From reliable sources we have learned that Brother Flotkoetter, who is the son of B. J. Flotkoetter, financial secretary of L. U. No. 67 since 1902!—paid a second (and possibly a third) visit to the Loftis home in succession. This should prove the magnitude and lure of Mrs. Loftis' cooking which undoubtedly has most to do with the ever increasing waist line of Business Manager Loftis, usually attributed to bottled beer.

As in other sections, members of B-429 are fast becoming interested from personal standpoints in the ever increasing propaganda against the cause of organized labor. Surely it is time we awoke to the fact. We realize the gigantic force propaganda can wield. An invisible magnitude which can rule nations—begin, control and cause the ultimate end of wars and forfeit the will and judgment of a people for untold generations. We shudder to think of what it can do to the free rights of labor. In our local we have decided it is our individual task to fight these lies, and while our task is huge we cannot help but contrast the sacrifices of our pathfinders who fought almost alone.

Recently the office has been laboring in the task of securing the addresses of all the Brothers in the armed services. For the benefit of those who have been wanting to write them, a list is to be sent to all members. It has been suggested that we, as individuals, include in our letters personal



remarks which might tackle the lies predominating the world. We know there are union men all over the world today within a group of aggressors against the cause. Our Brothers, we know, are fighting our labor right's battles as well as our country's war. Too often, in these times, misleading propaganda, especially regarding labor's proposed efforts toward halting the supplies of war, in strikes and other methods, predominates. In this battle, our men are often without proper ammunition in words. This to the best of our efforts we intend to give—for 99 per cent of us at home know the truth.

PAUL W. PYLE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Editor: Labor is in an unfavorable position. It is between the deep sea and the devil. Unionists are faced with a struggle to keep wages in sight of the rising cost of living on the one hand, and conducting themselves so they will not gain the ill will of the public on the other hand.

To keep wages on the rise labor is faced with the War Labor Board whose part in the stabilization program is to keep wages down, as stable. The War Labor Board has a much simpler job than other Government agencies whose duty it is to keep prices down. The latter have to contend with the cunning scheming of big business which is bent on profiteering. Through its influence in Washington it has been able to cut appropriations for the stabilization program. They have killed the grade labeling law and are trying at this writing to wreck the Farm Subsidies bill. Therefore the steady rise in living expenses.

So much for labor's deep sea side. Now for the side next to the devil.

All union men are familiar with the fact that 90 per cent of all publications are owned and controlled by capitalist interests, hostile to labor. These papers and magazines are ready to play up any story detrimental to labor. Therefore labor must be on guard and give them as little ammunition as possible.

The following are examples of what is meant:

A freighter at a Pacific port did not leave on schedule. The dock hands were not working. A strike was reported in the papers. The facts were that the men were waiting for a delayed cargo to arrive.

In another case a group of union members

Women's Auxiliary Button



No. 13

A beautiful little pin in blue and white enamel on gilt, designed especially for I. B. E. W. women's auxiliary members. Complete with safety catch. **\$5.50**

were parading with banners in front of an airplane factory, and it was reported as a strike. It was not a strike. They were workers from a night shift demonstrating against a grievance while off duty.

Papers will seldom make corrections about such false reports and if they do they will be hidden away on some back page.

One of the most fair newspaper columnists told of entering a gun factory with some Army officers who were inspecting the plant and finding the men standing idle by their machines. They were told it was because of a crane operators' strike. It made a fine story against labor. Later on investigation brought out the facts that the crane operators were not organized and the company admitted responsibility for the stoppage but the columnist made no correction.

Another similar incident related by a radio news commentator told of a ship ready to be launched. The crowd was there, the speeches made and the bottle of wine broken, but the ship did not move. It was then and not until then, announced that the men who were to cut her loose were on a strike although the company must have known before any of the ceremonies were enacted that the ship would not be launched because it takes four hours to complete the operation. The men were on strike against a wage cut. The wage cut and the whole procedure that followed were probably timed to produce a spectacular incident to the detriment of organized labor. The same sort of frame up may have been arranged for the Army officers at the gun factory mentioned above. They were traps for labor and labor fell into them.

To avoid as much unfavorable publicity as possible in times like these when the public is keyed up and looking for someone to jump at, union men should reserve the strike as the last resort and then always have the sanction of the international office.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor: We are proud to say that this February 1944, is our fifth anniversary.

Looking back five years to our beginning, things were not too good. Very little or no work was to be had. Some of us were lucky working in the Navy Yard and such places, but the majority were not doing much. However, we all had the same thought and desire to make 654 a permanent institution and through pure perseverance and ability, we stuck it out.

We wish to thank L. U. No. 313, Wilmington, and L. U. No. 26, Washington, for their kindness and consideration through the early days. The help they gave us and the things we learned from them, have helped us to make our local what it is today.

A lot of thanks are due to the members of our early days for their willingness to sacrifice everything for an ideal. They really went through the mill.

We had hoped to celebrate the occasion of our anniversary, but due to present conditions we decided to wait till after the war. Then we can really do a good job of celebrating.

As I promised in our last letter, I would like to mention some of our boys in the service. They are as follows—Steve Bailey, William A. Carr, Francis Cappola, J. Lawrence Hoeffler, Marlin E. Lebo, Leonard Lutz, Steve Murphy, Frank De Guigan, Edwin Sibre, Gerald D. Smith, Anthony Welgas, Linn Weeler, Jr., Charles Williams, Jr., William Williams, Herbert Wright, Jr., Langley Derosett, George Dolak, Glenn H. Le Valley, John J. Norkus, Joseph O'Leary, S. Dennis O'Leary, Joe Wesley Roach. We take our hats off to Steve Murphy, a vet of the last war,

IMPORTANT NOTICE

All I. B. E. W. members working directly for any shipyard in the Port of New York must notify Marine Local No. B-277, located at 63 Park Row, New York City, and also obtain a permit in accordance with Article 25, Section 5, of the I. B. E. W. Constitution.

Marine Local No. B-277,
Fred Geyer,
Business Manager.

Note: Wheeler Shipbuilding Corporation, located in Whitestone, Long Island, N. Y., signed an agreement on December 17, 1943, with Marine Local No. B-277 for all the electrical workers employed by the Wheeler Shipbuilding Corporation.

now serving in the Seabees. The best of everything to you, Steve.

At the last meeting it was suggested that all members have their blood typed, and a record of type kept by the business manager, so that in case of emergency no time would be lost in finding donors.

I would like to take the opportunity at this time to publicly thank all the boys who turned out to give blood to my wife. She needed seven pints, five of which came from the boys in the local. Although there were about 30 volunteers, the hospital chose only five. My wife and I appreciate the fact that they all turned out and I wish at this time to sincerely thank them all, both for my wife and myself.

J. V. BAKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 663, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Editor: We are happy to announce that the members of Local Union No. B-663, the electrical repair department of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, West Allis, Wis., had the honor and pleasure of presenting a beautiful fishing reel and rod to the oldest man in years of service as an electrician, foreman and chief electrician, namely, Robert Stamm . . . known to thousands of A-C employees as Bob. He is one of the best liked men in the company. Bob has just completed his fiftieth year as an Allis-Chalmers employee.

The presentation was made by Arthur Benz, president of Local Union No. B-663, and George Cooper, superintendent. Elmer Tabbert, foreman, and Art Grawunder, assistant foreman, who is just completing his thirty-seventh year; George Hooch, who has been with the company for the past 40 years; Joe Biersack, another likeable fellow employee; Tony Wutt, our chief lathe operator; Art Unger, foreman of the wiring department, and our friendly little miss, who has just been married to Ensign Bill Papador (now Mrs.)

Thanks.

OLIVER J. LARKIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY AND HAMMOND, IND.

Editor: I hope that you and our I. B. E. W. members will not be bored too much if I write a few lines about our L. U. No. 697, and of the progress that we have made in the last few years.

Our membership, though small in numbers, is not small in any other respect. We are a live wire outfit in our determination to progress and are fortunate in having a good set

of officers and a good officer reserve to draw from when occasion demands.

For many years the big industrial plants of this Calumet district were wont to hire their electrical workers off the streets for a wage of from 50 to 60 cents an hour. While a few good mechanics might be obtained in this way, the average run of the mill were inexperienced and many had no interest in their work at all. The financial inducement just did not call for it.

These companies spent thousands of dollars on help like this until we were successful in showing them that they could use our labor, pay decent wages and still show a profit.

As an experiment we did a couple of jobs in two of the plants here to show some of the officials that they could not go wrong in using L. U. No. 697 men. It proved to be an opening wedge to bigger things, and now we have acquired practically all of the new construction work in the big steel mills and oil refineries of this section, and they seem to like it!

At the completion of one of our big mill jobs, Brother Elmer McKay, who was then our business manager, asked one of the mill officials how he liked the electric installation. His reply was elucidative and to the point, "We stayed inside of the appropriation."

That is what the "big shots" look out for, the dollars and cents, that is one of the angles, aside from technical efficiency, by which our work is judged.

We look to the future optimistically and know that as long as L. U. No. 697 puts out good work under good union conditions that we can control the industrial electrical work in this section of Indiana.

I do believe that the time is not far off when this Calumet district will be the greatest oil and steel centre of the United States, and maybe of the world.

L. U. No. 697 is ideally situated to control this work and has the executive ability and mechanics to handle any size job that may be thrown at us; we have handled a few big ones in the last three years!

As this industrial section grows into a steel and oil empire we are all set to travel with it.

We are in close accord with our sister locals of Michigan City and Valparaiso, Ind., and through our State Electrical Association with all other Indiana locals. We also have many friends in our big neighbor, L. U. No. 134 of Chicago.

I enclose a short poem by Brother Fred A. Keilman who, aside from being Gary's busy electrical inspector, also finds time to conduct a lively column "Short Circuits" in the Michigan City "Labor Beacon," an up and coming labor paper. (Sorry! Space limitations prevent using at present.)

Our bowling team got sweet revenge when they defeated L. U. No. 553's team from Michigan City. Brothers Schoof and "Hot Shot" Sines certainly threw the old ball down the alley. They certainly took the cocksureness out of Local Union 553's team, at least until they beat us again!

I am enclosing a letter from an Army officer, Major D. E. Hannan, of the Defense Plant Corporation. It is a letter of appreciation and congratulation to our local on the successful completion of a large steel mill job here. I would be glad to have you publish it in the JOURNAL as I feel that it is not only a tribute to the men of L. U. No. 697, but is also a compliment to all I. B. E. W. men. It shows that our organization is a mighty big thing in the nation and in the war effort.

I enclose also a letter from our business manager, Brother Bill McMurray, to our contractors and U. S. D. P. C. representatives in our territory, which is most opportune.

December 16, 1943.

To Contractors and Government Agents Connected with Jobs:

Dear Sirs:

As the year draws to its close, we take time out, in order that we may tell you how much we have appreciated your friendship and understanding during the trying times of war. Much to our regret, requirements have sometimes interfered with prompt filling of your orders for workmen. In such cases, your attitude has given us still further reason to keep our organization worthy of the trust you have placed in it.

The past two years have turned things upside-down for all of us. But, there has been little complaining. We have been too busy building, arming and training one of the mightiest military forces in all history. And we can approach the coming year with hope and confidence. The days of the forces of tyranny are numbered.

So with the last two weeks of the year 1943, we send our thanks and most sincere wish that your own year will close with happiness and prosperity. When peace comes, it will find us back at civilian tasks, doing our part in the never-ending job of building a better America and trying our best to deserve your continued friendship and good will.

Yours truly,

W. H. McMURRAY,
Business Manager,
Local Union No. 697, I. B. E. W.

December 21, 1943.

My dear Mr. McMurray:

I desire to express my deep thanks for your kind and cordial letter regarding the Government cooperation with your union on the Defense Plant Corporation work, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

On the other hand, permit me to inform you that the application of the skilled trades men of your union was a revelation to me on this work. I have in former years, been a general contractor and was in charge of the construction on a large cement plant and two plants of the U. S. Gypsum Company, East Chicago, Ind., and Detroit, Mich. I have had large numbers of electricians on the above named projects. However, may I tell you that the men of your union recognized that they were working on a project in which they owned as much of an interest as any one else in the United States. In other words, it was a Government-owned job. They worked on this job as owners and did more than a day's work every day.

It is with pleasure I congratulate you in assembling in your local union such men of high intelligence, integrity and cooperativeness. May I wish you, and members of your union also, a Merry Christmas and the joys of the season.

Sincerely,
MAJOR DAVID E. HANNAN,
Supervising Engineer,
Defense Plant Corporation.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1216, MINNEAPOLIS-ST.
PAUL, MINN.

Editor: Local Union No. 1216 set some sort of record for itself at the December and January meetings. With President John Klug ill with flu at the time of the December meeting, and confined to his bed, all business was transacted in exactly 30 minutes. At the January meeting all official business was transacted in exactly 25 minutes. Brother Neil McGinnis, Local Union No. 1216, recording secretary, was absent at the January meeting. Seems as though Brother Neil went to a hardware store that afternoon to buy a can of paint. During the process he spied some water faucets which reminded him that the kitchen sink needed new ones. So faucets were added to his shopping list

and home trekked Brother McGinnis with two bright new shiny faucets. Then the process of putting them on followed. This was followed by his breaking a pipe and creating a small flood in the kitchen. With the need of water pressing (after he had finally got the main turned off) Brother Neil found it necessary to stay home and install one new pipe and thereby miss the meeting. If not true, which we believe it is, it could be the best excuse for not coming to the meeting that he might have thought of.

Brother Lyle Smith, Local Union No. 1216 financial secretary, is enjoying a combination honeymoon and vacation in Mexico. Brother Smith had it all arranged to take his 1943 vacation the last two weeks in December and his 1944 vacation the first three weeks in January and to get married the first day of his 1943 vacation. Congratulations, Lyle, but you missed an awful lot of unusually warm Minnesota weather. It was 45 degrees Christmas Day and has continued to be mild to date (January 18).

Brother Gordon Nordstrom also took the final plunge in December and is now enjoying a happy married life. Congratulations, Gordon.

Brother Jess McCowan was in town recently to transact contract negotiations at several stations. Jess could not find a room in either Minneapolis or St. Paul due to a melange of conventions being held at the time, so wound up renting a room at the home of President Klug.

The WLB approved a wage raise within the limits of the "Little Steel" formula at WTCN recently. It was retroactive to October 1, 1943.

Contract negotiations are under way also at WLOL and KSTP for wage increases and revision of contract.

KSTP is moving its Minneapolis studios from the Hotel Radisson to the Minnesota Theatre Building. The Minnesota Theatre, rumored to be the fifth nicest theatre building in the United States, has been closed for some time but plans to reopen soon, according to announcements.

Some of the Brothers at the WCCO transmitter have a fish house at Champlain all fixed up with a stove and spend their spare time spearing fish and settling world conditions. Mat Walz and Ivan Anderson are the perpetrators.

Nothing to report from the WDG and WMIN plants.

GENE BRAUTIGAM, P. S.

(Thank you Gene Brautigam for the little note on "xmtr." Your suggestion was a good one and we'll follow it in the future.)

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 100)

lobbied for improvement of industrial hygiene, for support of public health measures, for extension of social security to include all workers, for Federal aid for day nurseries, for an appropriation to set up the Women's Bureau to aid working women. In general, she has met with success.

At present she is working for passage of the anti-poll tax bill, for subsidies,

Women's Auxiliary Button



No. 13

A beautiful little pin in blue and white enamel on gilt, designed especially for I. B. E. W. women's auxiliary members. Complete with safety catch.

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"JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER

Swinging cup won't spill the solder. Uses minimum on each joint. Solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat.

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
Send \$1.50 with this ad to
CLYDE W. LINT

100 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO 6
"The Original Jiffy Line"
Money Back if Not Satisfactory

for Federal aid to education to increase teachers' salaries, for equal pay for women. She is working constantly against the equal rights amendment, feeling that it will invalidate all the protective industrial legislation applying to women.

That is Elisabeth Christman. As one of her fellow members of the executive board of the National Women's Trade Union League said of her "In that group of valiant fighters for justice and fair play for the wage earners of this country, the name and work of Elisabeth Christman shine as does a beacon in the night!"

She is a "lady with a purpose" and will never rest while that purpose can be brought one step nearer perfection.

CITY OF INDEPENDENCE GETS WORLD LABOR CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 88)

Carter Goodrich, chairman; Belgium, P. H. Spaak, minister of foreign affairs; Brazil, Dr. Lourival Fontes; Canada, Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, high commissioner in London; Chile, Don Gaston Wilson, first secretary of the embassy in London; China, Dr. Wunsz King, ambassador to the Netherlands; France, Adrien Tixier, commissioner of labor and social affairs, Algiers; Great Britain, Sir Frederick Leggett, deputy secretary, ministry of labor and national service; India, Sir Samuel Rungandhan, high commissioner in London; Mexico, Dr. Alphonso de Rosenzweig Diaz, minister to great Britain; Netherlands, Dr. J. van den Tempel, minister of social affairs; Norway, S. Stostad, minister of social affairs; Poland, Jan Stanczyk, minister of social affairs; Yugoslavia, Dr. N. Mirosevic Sorgo, minister of social affairs.

Employers' group—D. S. Erulkar, Indian; Sir John Forbes Watson, British; W. Gemmill, South Africa; Philip D. Reed, American.

Workers' group—Joseph Hallsworth, British; Robert J. Watt, American; O. Hindahl, Norwegian; P. Krier, Luxemburger; Jef Rens, Belgian; A. Gazier, French; J. Kosina, Czechoslovak; Walter Schevenels, secretary; substitutes, R. Szumski, Polish; J. H. Oldenbroek, Dutch; W. Carrillo, Spanish.

IN MEMORIAM

Smoot Morris, L. U. No. 475

Initiated April 25, 1935

With deepest sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 475, record the passing of our Brother, Smoot Morris; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 60 days.

H. R. HARRIS,
A. B. HOOK,
WILLIAM CARMAN,
Paducah, Ky. Committee

Joseph Nixon, L. U. No. 1098

Initiated March 1, 1943

L. U. No. B-1098, I. B. E. W., of Collyer Insulated Wire Company, of Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I., regrets the passing of our late Brother, Joseph Nixon, who died November 23, 1943.

From this world of pain and sorrow,
To the land of peace and rest,
God has taken you, dear Brother,
Where you have found eternal rest.

CHARLES McGEE,
Pawtucket, R. I. Recording Secretary

Alfred Pycraft, L. U. No. 129

Initiated July 28, 1943

With deep sorrow we, the members of L. U. No. 129, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Alfred Pycraft; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be placed on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother as an expression of our sympathy.

ROBLEY L. EVANS,
Lorain, Ohio. Recording Secretary

Clyde Holderness, L. U. No. 486

Reinitiated August 30, 1937

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Clyde Holderness; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Holderness, L. U. No. 486 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 486, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother Clyde Holderness.

MICHAEL HOPKINS,
DeKalb, Ill. Committee

Frank D. Sullivan, L. U. No. 59

Reinitiated November 3, 1942

Whereas with deepest regret we, the members of L. U. No. 59, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Frank D. Sullivan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That as a token of respect our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be made a part of the minutes of our meeting, and copies be sent to the family and to the official Journal.

C. A. BENEDICT,
C. E. FERGUSON,
E. J. SLATER,
S. D. PERIGO,
L. E. DARSEY,
Dallas, Texas. Executive Committee

William Whitney, L. U. No. 486

Reinitiated August 30, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 486, record the passing of our Brother, William Whitney; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

MICHAEL HOPKINS,
JAMES WHIPPLE,
DeKalb, Ill. Committee

Al Doogie, L. U. No. 648

Initiated November 17, 1941

To L. U. No. 648 falls the regretful duty of recording the death of Brother Al Doogie; be it therefore

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

HERMAN J. SEIFERT,
Hamilton, Ohio. Recording Secretary

A. Bert Mason, L. U. No. 1317

Initiated April 30, 1942

Whereas in the passing away of A. Bert Mason we, the members of L. U. No. 1317, have lost a sincere friend, loyal Brother and a good fellow worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, a copy spread upon the minutes of the meeting and a copy sent to the International office for publication in the Journal.

HARRY W. MAXWELL,
Portland, Maine. Recording Secretary

Beverly T. Riley, L. U. No. 26

Initiated March 5, 1942

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 26, Government branch, record the passing of our late Brother, Beverly T. Riley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

J. F. SULLENDER,
Washington, D. C. Recording Secretary

W. L. Wilson, L. U. No. 6

Initiated August 13, 1927

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the passing of our Brother, William L. Wilson.

Brother Wilson, as a member of this local union and an employee of the Municipal Railway for many past years, rendered service to his fellow employees through union activities which have earned their lasting gratitude.

A veteran of World War I, he again volunteered his services to our country in this present war in the Seabees, U. S. Navy, and met his death while still enlisted in the Navy; therefore be it

Resolved, That in consideration of his loyal service to our organization and of his high-minded patriotism, we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be sent to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of San Francisco, and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

G. L. PICKLE,
San Francisco, Calif. Unit Secretary

Lucien Belanger, L. U. No. 6

Initiated July 10, 1914, in L. U. No. 164

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 6 record the passing of our Brother, Lucien Belanger; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

G. L. PICKLE,
San Francisco, Calif. Unit Secretary

R. J. Osborne, L. U. No. 6

Initiated November 29, 1922, in L. U. No. 151

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 6, record the passing of our Brother, R. J. Osborne; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

ED THATCHER,
JAMES WALSH,
GRANT REED,
San Francisco, Calif. Committee

William Schaffer, I. O.

Initiated January 3, 1909, in L. U. No. 151

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 6, record the passing of our Brother, William Schaffer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

G. L. PICKLE,
San Francisco, Calif. Unit Secretary

Lewis Robert Robey, L. U. No. 477

Initiated February 4, 1937

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has deemed it necessary to remove from this earth by death our honored and beloved Brother, Lewis Robert (Jack) Robey; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local B-477, I. B. E. W., take this opportunity of expressing our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the bereaved wife and that our charter be draped in mourning for 30 days.

WILLIAM W. ROBBINS,
San Bernardino, Calif.

James Rees Stewart, L. U. No. 11

Initiated November 29, 1912

Whereas we of L. U. No. B-11 have been officially notified by the U. S. Navy of the death of our esteemed and respected Brother James Rees Stewart, who was killed when the minelayer U. S. S. Skill was sunk at Salerno, Italy, on September 8, 1943; and

Whereas Brother Stewart reenlisted in the Navy at the age of 51 to aid his country in the task of eliminating fascism throughout the world, thereby exemplifying the true nobility and willingness to sacrifice inherent in all men whose lives are dedicated to the ideals of labor; and

Whereas L. U. No. B-11, in the passing of Brother Stewart, has lost a genial and capable craftsman and a loyal friend of all of our members, and of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. B-11 be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a gold star be displayed on each of our service flags; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy become part of the permanent records of our local union.

J. E. MacDONALD,
WILLIAM M. STEVENSON,
JAMES LANCE,
Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

John Stradtman, L. U. No. 867

Initiated August 4, 1936

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John Stradtman, who departed this life December 3, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hours of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 867 and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation as a tribute to the memory of our Brother.

THEO. NICKLE,
ORVILLE WELSER,

Sandusky, Ohio. Committee

Harry O'Dell, L. U. No. 213

Reinitiated April 1, 1935

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 213 record the passing of our Brother, Harry O'Dell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

E. SAUNIER,
J. HARNETT,
D. CUMMINGS

Vancouver, B. C. Committee

John Muhlethaler, L. U. No. 965

Initiated December 1, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 965, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother John Muhlethaler; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this dark hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

THEO. W. WEDELL,
ROY W. STEELE,
DORAL F. STEES,

Beaver Dam, Wis. Committee

Walter J. Dubois, L. U. No. 326

Initiated January 16, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 326, record the passing of our Brother, Walter J. Dubois; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

FRED GLEASON,
JOHN F. O'NEILL,
STEPHEN SULLIVAN,
JAMES HEELON,

Lawrence, Mass. Committee

Robert F. Sheehan, L. U. No. 326

Initiated May 8, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 326, record the passing of our Brother, Robert F. Sheehan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

FRED GLEASON,
JOHN F. O'NEILL,
OTHELLO DRISKO,
FREDERICK C. BARNES,

Lawrence, Mass. Committee

Harry Hayward, L. U. No. 326

Initiated January 3, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 326, record the passing of our Brother, Harry Hayward; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

FRED GLEASON,
JOHN F. O'NEILL,
WILLIAM BOYLE,
GEORGE GOSSELIN,

Lawrence, Mass. Committee

Frank A. Martin, L. U. No. 640

Initiated September 5, 1940, in L. U. No. 266

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 640, record the passing of our Brother, Frank A. Martin, on December 31, 1943.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. R. TURLEY,
G. P. SHAW,
HENRY VAN ESS,

Phoenix, Ariz. Committee

H. G. Hunt, L. U. No. 466

Initiated February 25, 1926

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 466, record the death of Brother H. G. Hunt.

Whereas in the death of Brother Hunt we feel the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy in this hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Hunt.

J. W. MOORE,
M. P. GEENE,
J. R. MILLER,

Charleston, W. Va. Committee

F. A. Ross, L. U. No. 72

Initiated April 8, 1941

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 72 record the death December 20, 1943, of our beloved friend and Brother, F. A. Ross; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

T. C. REEDY,
W. R. HOWELL,
J. W. HARPER,

Waco, Texas. Committee

Cornelius Van Inwegan, L. U. No. 408

Initiated November 1, 1898, in L. U. No. 65

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 408 mourn the death of our Brother, Cornelius Van Inwegan; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in mourning and tribute to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

T. C. MUELLER,
Recording Secretary

Missoula, Mont.

Claude U. Smith, L. U. No. 1002

Initiated November 28, 1917, in L. U. No. 177

With deep sorrow and regret over a great loss to ourselves and deep sympathy to his family and many friends, L. U. B-1002 records the passing of Brother Claude U. Smith, December 31, 1943.

Brother Smith was an active member of his union for over 26 years, having served as president, member of the executive board and on committees of major importance. His moral and constructive influence accomplished much for the progress of his local.

Those of us who knew Claude and had the privilege of working with him feel his loss keenly; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Smith. May God rest his soul.

JACK RILEY,
Press Secretary

Tulsa, Okla.

Glenn Seeley, L. U. No. 125

Initiated October 3, 1919

With the passing onward of Brother Glenn Seeley, the shock of parting with a loyal and active member of long standing, comes again to the membership of L. U. No. B-125.

Earnestly interested in the program of his local union, his influence and counsel will be sadly missed. We extend the hand of fraternal sympathy to his loved ones, and assure them that, in so far as we can, we share their grief in a mutual loss.

The charter of Local Union B-125 shall be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Seeley, and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies also shall be sent to his bereaved family, and to our Journal for publication.

H. M. SECHLER,
H. K. CLARK,
W. J. ENTRESS,

Portland, Ore. Committee

F. M. Jones, L. U. No. 846

Initiated February 15, 1940

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, F. M. Jones; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Jones, Local Union No. 846 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of our local, a copy to the Chattanooga Labor World and a copy to the International office for publication in the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother F. M. Jones.

H. N. BELL,
Business Manager

Chattanooga, Tenn.

J. Gordon Lovelace, L. U. No. 18

Reinitiated April 17, 1942

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst Brother J. Gordon Lovelace; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. B-18 of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Lovelace in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Lovelace, and a copy to the International office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

Requiescat in pace.
G. A. KOEPKE,
CHARLES O. ECKLES,
EVAN HUGHES,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

Louis M. Harrison, L. U. No. 9

Initiated September 30, 1936

John W. Mulendore, L. U. No. 9

Reinitiated August 3, 1937

Francis B. Lockenour, L. U. No. 9

Initiated August 2, 1937

R. Garfield Sparks, L. U. No. 9

Initiated August 14, 1937

W. Claude Masters, L. U. No. 9

Initiated January 13, 1941

C. E. Goosman, L. U. No. 9

Initiated April 30, 1920

Edward Rice, L. U. No. 9

Initiated October 17, 1933

Local Union No. B-9 of the International Electrical Workers records with profound sorrow the death of its seven members, whose names are mentioned above.

These men were known by the members of Local Union No. B-9 for their zeal in the cause of unionism, and as members of our Brotherhood for their good example in pursuing this aim.

The great interest shown by these men in the problems of our Brotherhood helped to actuate all the members of our local union, and they shall long be remembered for their encouragement and work in our behalf.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-9 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brothers for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country; be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

E. H. WELLS,
PAT BOWMAN,
H. SLATER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Fred Rude, L. U. No. 16

Initiated November 4, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 16, record the passing of our Brother, Fred Rude; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

ROY SMITH,
WILLIAM BALDWIN,
GUY VAUGHN,

Washington, Ind.

Committee

Ethel Louise Cummings, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated December 11, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1061 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Sister, Ethel Cummings; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to her; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE

Cincinnati, Ohio.

H. H. Little, L. U. No. 108

Initiated May 26, 1942

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

CHARLES SCHULDT,
CHARLES BEARSS,

Tampa, Fla.

Committee

Arthur Roy McGoldrick, L. U. No. 474

Initiated December 21, 1917

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-474, Memphis, Tenn., record the passing of our friend and Brother, Arthur Roy McGoldrick, a true and loyal member and past president of our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOE WENZLER,
C. E. MILLER,
C. R. SEATON,

Memphis, Tenn.

Committee

Orlin M. Sample, L. U. No. 18

Initiated June 11, 1941

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Orlin M. Sample; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. B-18 of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Sample in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Sample, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

G. A. KOEPKE,
CHARLES O. ECKLES,
EVAN HUGHES,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

Earl Jordan, L. U. No. 145

Reinitiated October 8, 1919, in L. U. No. 273

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-145, record the passing of Brother Earl Jordan; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ROBERT J. WINTERBOTTOM,
J. E. WOOD,
J. C. LYON,

Rock Island, Ill.

Committee

Thomas Glaser, L. U. No. 713

Initiated February 16, 1943

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas Glaser; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM WATKINS,
CHARLES BECK,
CLARENCE GLASER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

Inez Bradfield, L. U. No. 713

Initiated August 20, 1943

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Sister, Inez Bradfield; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

STANLEY SAC,
ELIZABETH LEE,
MARY CASTRONOVO,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

John M. Bezer, L. U. No. 213

Initiated November 26, 1917

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-213, record the passing of our Brother, John M. Bezer.

He was an active member of his union, having served a term as president, in which capacity he earned the respect of all the members.

He took his duties seriously and stood honestly and fearlessly upon the conclusions and decisions he made.

We realize our great loss and our deepest sympathy goes out to his family.

We shall drape the charter of Local Union B-213 for 30 days in his memory, and shall inscribe a copy of this tribute on the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his family and to our Journal for publication.

HAROLD JEFFERY,
A. R. BRYNELL,
B. J. YARD,

Vancouver, B. C.

Committee

James Lewis Crane, L. U. No. 1322

Initiated February 17, 1943

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, James L. Crane, who has been a true and loyal Brother of Local Union B-1322, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the family of the late Brother Crane, and a copy sent to the International office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal.

FINAS P. GOODWIN,
A. J. HERRING,
V. M. LEONARD,

Birmingham, Ala.

Committee

J. E. Browning, L. U. No. 77

Reinitiated June 27, 1925, in L. U. No. 944

It is with sorrow and deep regret that we, the members of L. U. B-77, record the death on Sunday, December 26, 1943, of our loyal member, Brother J. E. Browning; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication and a copy spread on our minutes.

STANLEY HAWTON,
AL REHNBERG,
J. M. GLOVER,
GEORGE OLSON,

Seattle, Wash.

Committee

Genevieve Ward, L. U. No. 713

Initiated September 26, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Sister Genevieve Ward; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ALBERT SHORT,
ELVIRA DECENZO,
RAYMOND WALTERS,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

George Lewis, L. U. No. 213

Reinitiated June 15, 1925

With deep sorrow we, the members of Local Union No. B-213, record the passing of our Brother, George Lewis; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his wife and family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

T. SMITH,
S. SPENCER,
W. FRASER,

Vancouver, B. C.

Committee

Hardy Crooks, L. U. No. 576*Initiated October 3, 1940*

It is with the deepest regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 576 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers record the death of the above mentioned.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local union and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory the local union charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ROY C. BRIDGES,
VERNON DICKSON,
M. B. LANIER,

Alexandria, La. Committee

Leonard A. Goth, L. U. No. 136*Initiated April 17, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-136, record the passing of Brother Leonard A. Goth.

Whereas, we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That at our next meeting we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

J. W. DRIVER,
FRANK ROBERSON,
J. W. ANDREWS,

Birmingham, Ala. Committee

Martin Wandzel, L. U. No. 160*Initiated February 17, 1937*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. B-160, record the death December 31, 1943, of our departed friend and Brother, Martin Wandzel; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,

Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

Frank E. Cressey, L. U. No. 333*Initiated October 6, 1922*

With the deepest sorrow we, the members of L. U. No. B-333, record the passing of our Brother, Frank E. Cressey; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy sent to his family and a copy to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that this body stand for one minute in silence in honor of his passing.

HORACE E. HOWE,
JOHN P. DIMMER,
ARTHUR B. NASON,

Portland, Maine. Committee

W. C. Rosine, L. U. No. 64*Initiated March 17, 1909*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 64, pay tribute to the memory of Brother W. C. Rosine. His long association and his agreeable personality have served to strengthen our fellowship. We assure his loved ones that we share in their grief. Our sympathy we extend to them in our mutual loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 64 and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

JOHN YAHN,
CHARLES BOWDICH,
ARVID L. HIDLUND,

Youngstown, Ohio. Committee

Floyd Phillips, L. U. No. 559*Initiated May 9, 1938*

It is with sincere and deep feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 559, record the passing of our friend and Brother flying officer, Floyd Phillips, the first member of our local to give his life in the service of our country and the principles of freedom. Flying Officer Floyd Phillips of R. C. A. died in action in Italy, December 21, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body, in meeting assembled, drape our charter and stand in silence for one minute as a tribute and also as a token of affection to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, also a copy of same sent to the Journal for publication, and the charter remain draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

C. QUINTON,
A. W. FAVEREAU,

Kenora, Ontario. Committee

Wilbur H. Barr, L. U. No. 688*Reinitiated July 16, 1935*

It is with profound sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-688, record the passing of a true and valued member.

May the condolence of the organization be extended to his loved ones for we share the loss of a friend and Brother.

Let this memorial be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-688 as a light for one who worked with his fellow members.

L. M. KELLY,

Mansfield, Ohio. Press Secretary

Harvey E. Hess, L. U. No. 28*Initiated August 22, 1919*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-28, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Harvey E. Hess, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CAMPBELL CARTER,
CHARLES F. HEFNER,

Baltimore, Md. Committee

Edson C. Cardner, L. U. No. 1134*Initiated March 25, 1943*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union B-1134, record the death December 7, 1943, of our departed Brother, Edson C. Cardner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread over our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

Elizabeth, N. J. Committee

Maynard Henry, L. U. No. 68*Initiated February 14, 1938*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 68 record the death of our worthy Brother, Maynard Henry, who gave his life for his country.

We sincerely extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy and assure them that we share their grief; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 68 and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

JOHN J. MURPHY,
J. CLYDE WILLIAMS,
G. L. MCGILL,

Denver Colo. Committee

Clifford Paugh, L. U. No. 263*Initiated July 15, 1940*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Clifford Paugh; and

Whereas while bowing in humble submission to the supreme decree we still deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-263, pay tribute to his memory by extending our sincere sympathy to his bereaved relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute in tribute to his memory.

H. S. SEASE,
GERALD NORWOOD,
WILLIAM HANSEN,

Dubuque, Iowa. Committee

Joe Colchico, L. U. No. 50*Initiated January 26, 1938*

The untimely passing of Joe Colchico brings to Local Union No. 50 and its members the greatest sorrow and regret. Joe was a good member, always kept his dues paid up and obeyed the laws of the union; therefore be it

Resolved, That through these resolutions we pay tribute and respect to his memory by expressing to his wife and family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we forward to Cecelia Colchico, his wife, a copy of these resolutions and that a copy of same be forwarded to our official Journal for publication.

EDGAR S. HURLEY,
NEWTON COATES,
GEORGE WAGNER,

Oakland, Calif. Committee

B. J. Keese, L. U. No. 570*Initiated October 20, 1942*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-570, record the death November 26, 1943, of our departed friend and Brother, B. J. Keese; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter remain draped for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM A. WEST,
Tucson, Ariz. Financial Secretary

A. M. Atherton, L. U. No. 558*Initiated September 20, 1935*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 558, record the passing of our Brother, A. M. Atherton, therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

GEORGE E. JACKSON,
Sheffield, Ala. Chairman of Sick Committee

Sidney Martin, L. U. No. 160*Initiated September 20, 1940*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-160, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother A. Sidney Martin, who died on December 21, 1943; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,
Minneapolis, Minn. Press Secretary

D. Lipps, L. U. No. 39

Initiated March 1, 1903, in L. U. No. 35

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-39, record the passing of our esteemed retired member, Brother D. Lipps; therefore be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, we as a body in meeting assembled, stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-39, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. B-39 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother.

H. DEROLPH,
N. CRAVEN,
J. HAMILTON,

Committee

Cleveland, Ohio.

John W. Miller, L. U. No. 723

Initiated October 30, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-723, record the passing of our late Brother John W. Miller.

Whereas we wish to express to his family our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CLEVE ROACH,
WALTER A. HEINE,
GUY HALL,

Committee

Fort Wayne, Ind.

B. J. Yard, Jr., L. U. No. 213

Initiated November 6, 1939

It is with profound sorrow that Local Union No. B-213 records the death of the member whose name is mentioned above.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-213 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brother for his loyalty to our brotherhood and country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers be hereby extended to his bereaved family.

F. PLANTEC,
V. USHER,
G. GEE,

Committee

Vancouver, B. C.

Wm. M. Stevenson, L. U. No. 342

Initiated June 6, 1938

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 342, pay tribute to the memory of Brother W. M. Stevenson, who passed from our midst on December 21, 1943. Willie, as he was known to us of Local Union No. 342, was a good member for any local to be proud of and we will all miss him.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes of Local Union No. 342 and that a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 342 be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

JOHN B. McCAULEY,
Greensboro, N. C. Financial Secretary

Newman E. Tuttle, L. U. No. 352

Initiated August 5, 1937

It is with a feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. 532, record the passing of our late Brother, Newman A. Tuttle; and

Whereas our Brother Newman Tuttle had been a true and devoted member of this local, a member we shall miss; be it

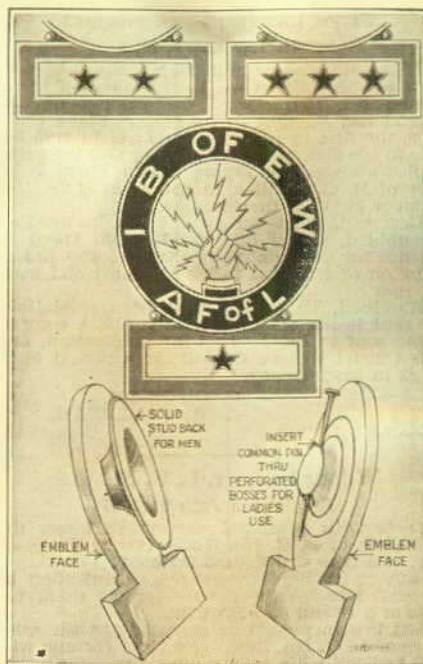
Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be conveyed to the bereaved widow and surviving members of the family; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his passing and memory by sending a copy of these resolutions to his family, by sending a copy to our official Journal for publication, and by spreading a copy on the minutes of our meeting.

JOHN DEWEY,
ROY DINGMAN,
ROBERT DEMOND,

Committee

Lansing, Mich.

**WEAR YOUR SERVICE STAR**

The above emblems, designed for I. B. E. W. members having members of their family in the service, are made in plastic, with celluloid lapel button, and for our women members there is an ordinary pin attached, for fastening to the garment. The scarcity of metals for war uses has made it necessary to manufacture the emblems of the above materials. We can furnish them with one, two or three stars, and the price of the emblem is 25 cents.

Arthur Norris, Jr., L. U. No. 550

Initiated January 5, 1943

Floyd G. Critchfield, L. U. No. 550

Initiated August 21, 1942, in L. U. No. 531

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. 550, record the death December 10, 1943, of our departed friend and Brother, Arthur Norris, Jr., and the death December 12, 1943, of our departed friend and Brother, Floyd G. Critchfield.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing to their families and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to their memories, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. R. KOBLE,
H. L. DAWSON,
W. A. STEVENS,

Committee

Gary, Ind.

Marvin J. Bible, L. U. No. 68

Initiated September 18, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we record the passing of Brother Marvin J. Bible, who lost his life while serving in the armed forces of this country.

We wish to extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of grief; therefore be it

Resolved, That as a tribute to his memory we stand in silence for a period of one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

J. CLYDE WILLIAMS,
J. J. MURPHY,
J. L. MCGILL,

Committee

Denver, Colo.

Robert F. Jones, L. U. No. 744

Initiated September 10, 1937

Into each life some rain must fall, and rain has fallen on Local Union No. B-744 in the form of sorrow over the passing of our dearly beloved Brother Robert F. Jones, who departed this life on January 10, 1944.

Whereas Brother Jones had earned a place in the hearts of our members, and been a true and faithful Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days, that the membership attending stand in silence for one minute in respect for his memory, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes, a copy sent to the Journal for publication and the original sent to his loved ones.

JOHN H. CLARK, Chairman.

A. S. DAWSON,
C. T. PORR,
G. J. RAY,
G. E. RIEKER,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Executive Board

Sam J. Scroggins, L. U. No. 278

Initiated April 27, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 278 mourn the untimely death of our new Brother, Sam J. Scroggins; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. E. MATHIEU,

LARRY RABALAIS,

HAROLD DORSETT,

Corpus Christi, Texas.

Committee

William Swierzbuk, L. U. No. 868

Initiated November 26, 1937

Whereas Almighty God in His wisdom has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William Swierzbuk; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-868, record the passing and extend a deep sincere feeling of sorrow to his family and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy recorded in the minutes of the local; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in tribute to his memory for a period of 30 days.

WILLIAM FINE,

Bayonne, N. J.

Publicity Secretary

DEATH CLAIMS FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1944

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (677)	Frank Stiller	\$966.67
46	B. J. Bingham	1,000.00
72	F. A. Ross	475.00
3	William Romann	1,000.00
I. O. (180)	T. J. Houck	1,000.00
692	H. L. Nitschky	1,000.00
226	R. W. Swan	300.00
6	R. H. Olson	650.00
99	O. J. Johnson	825.00
9	F. B. Lockenour	1,000.00
I. O. (528)	J. Barish	1,000.00
I. O. (125)	P. W. Raymond	1,000.00
I. O. (210)	J. B. Walto	1,000.00
558	A. M. Atherton	1,000.00
6	L. E. Barker	1,000.00
58	R. E. Hutchinson	1,000.00
I. O. (104)	G. N. Embree	1,000.00
9	L. M. Harrison	1,000.00
50	J. Colchico	1,000.00
77	J. E. Browning	1,000.00
58	A. F. Walther	1,000.00
40	F. M. Harmon	1,000.00
I. O. (18)	J. Guerra	1,000.00
550	F. G. Critchfield	300.00
I. O. (702)	C. E. Heaton	475.00
9	H. Madden	1,000.00
3	J. E. McHale	1,000.00
28	H. E. Hess	1,000.00
356	R. F. Echehan	1,000.00
I. O. (103)	W. H. Smith	1,000.00
I. O. (68)	M. T. Henry	1,000.00
3	L. Marck	300.00
I. O.	W. J. Collins	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	W. C. Hewitt	1,000.00
3	T. Borgen	1,000.00
11	M. J. Deetz	650.00
214	J. J. Burke	1,000.00
9	J. W. Mullendor	1,000.00
I. O. (391)	W. T. York, Jr.	300.00
9	C. E. Goosman	1,000.00

MEMBERS' LEATHER POCKET HOLDER



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L. U.	Name	Amount
134	E. J. Cullen	1,000.00
1147	R. J. Ritchey	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Abraham Hertz	1,000.00
L. O. (1228)	S. J. Curtis	650.00
31	C. F. McCormick	650.00
11	O. K. Kuehl	300.00
L. O. (214)	O. Murray	1,000.00
L. O. (617)	C. E. Leibbrandt	650.00
L. O. (859)	W. L. McCormack	825.00
198	H. H. Little	300.00
L. O. (81)	J. M. Spain	1,000.00
194	D. L. McDonald	1,000.00
58	A. A. Birkholz	1,000.00
124	G. V. Mitchell	1,000.00
1327	H. N. Clothier	1,000.00
L. O. (151)	W. M. Schaffer	1,000.00
1002	C. U. Smith	1,000.00
3	J. Donnelly	1,000.00
191	R. E. Ness	300.00
38	K. J. Chambers	1,000.00
96	A. L. Burdick	300.00
3	F. Birney	1,000.00
11	J. E. Niquette	300.00
688	B. D. Haldren	825.00
134	J. O. Biddle	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	F. W. Forsberg	1,000.00
86	G. W. Welnes	1,000.00
734	H. G. Willis	650.00
331	H. C. Fason, Jr.	650.00
59	F. D. Sullivan	300.00
3	J. J. Stalte	300.00
501	Joseph Small	1,000.00
9	E. G. Rice	1,000.00
864	W. Hamilton	1,000.00
145	E. Jordan	1,000.00
L. O. (479)	Joe M. Peterman	1,000.00
373	J. E. Weldon	1,000.00
68	C. F. Oliver	1,000.00
1141	Jerry Cronan	825.00
640	F. A. Martin	300.00
616	Thomas Bayer	1,000.00
466	H. G. Hunt	1,000.00
477	L. R. Robey	1,000.00
40	G. R. Lyons	1,000.00
3	Jacob Wortmann	1,000.00
3	F. Thorkey	1,000.00
L. O. (408)	J. S. Root	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	J. E. Ryan	1,000.00
3	E. Voigtlander	1,000.00
475	R. Z. Willett	650.00
317	R. T. Ricklesimer	300.00
876	L. M. Carney	475.00
277	J. J. Allmarden	300.00
648	A. L. Doogie	475.00
743	Charles A. Yeager	1,000.00
6	E. Pokorny	1,000.00
145	B. Zobrist	1,000.00
1	Arthur Jones	1,000.00
1	M. Scherstuhl	1,000.00
L. O. (98)	Thomas Conahan	1,000.00
L. O. (103)	H. Robertson	1,000.00
333	Frank E. Cressey	1,000.00
11	E. Tawers	300.00
L. O. (80)	W. H. Blankenship	300.00
618	Ernest C. Latt	825.00
31	W. R. Hedman	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	L. E. Thayer	1,000.00
246	M. W. Murray	150.00
788	Charles Wittlake	150.00
614	Harry L. Ryder	150.00
568	Lionel Thomas	475.00
424	Nelson Kitchen	825.00
160	Martin Wandzel	150.00
48	Harry S. Clapp	150.00
3	Peter R. Mitchell	150.00
18	Orlin M. Sample	150.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
595	George J. Hodder, Jr.	150.00
I. O. (1118)	Julian Turbia	1,000.00
		\$93,491.67

FREIGHT RATES

(Continued from page 94)

Shall the new job-creating, goods-producing factories be located near present concentrations of industry, that is, mainly in Official Territory, or shall they be located in the great agricultural and raw material producing sections of the country?

PLAN FOR EQUALIZATION

Proponents of the concentration-migration theory of industrial development claim that by creating the new job opportunities in the section of the country that is already highly industrialized the surplus labor in the agricultural sections of the country would migrate to the industrial area, that increased production would lower the cost of goods and that this shifting of the population would equalize income.

Thus, migration would have to serve a two-fold purpose: To increase national income, and reduce population in the South and West, at the same time bringing the per capita income in these regions to, or much closer to, the level of the income in Official Territory. As a practical matter, however, it does not seem to work out.

Extremely conservative assumptions applied to 1940 conditions would necessitate the migration of approximately 24 million workers from the South and West to Official Territory—a population decrease of almost one-half on the one hand and increase of about one-third on the other—before per capita income in the one part of the country equaled that in the other. Such a wholesale uprooting of a large segment of population in the interest of an abstract efficiency (which is often only a cloak for maintaining capitalized advantages) would undoubtedly encounter strong opposition among Americans who dislike being pushed around, geographically or in spirit.

It cannot be disputed that the preponderance of southern and western people desire greater industrial development in their own areas and will oppose any effort to make the less fortunate among them depend even more than they do now on distant factories for jobs. Contrary to the cautious assumptions of men who counsel against disturbing the present order lest something be lost, there is now no stronger national loadstar than higher income, fuller employment, greater production. The real question is whether the chances for winning the full employment, high prosperity objective will be better if this concentration continues or even increases, or if the ground is prepared so that the South and West may contribute much more liberally to the production gains than they have been able to contribute to what has already been achieved.

The existing concentration of half of



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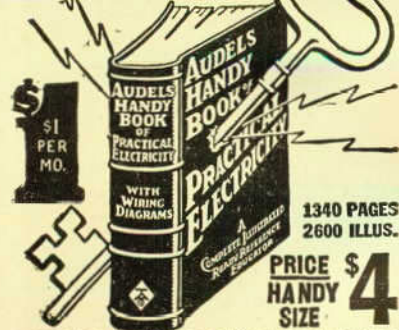
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the population and three-fourths of industrial activity in a region that probably produces less than one-third of the country's agricultural products and raw materials requires a volume of transportation service far above what would be needed if industrial production and population were distributed in closer geographical relation to natural resources. If a smaller part of the national energies were devoted to transportation of goods, a greater part would be left for producing more goods and services contributing more directly to human comfort and enjoyment. In addition to excessive freight transportation, excessive congestion such as we have in the great concentrated population centers runs up unit costs of warehousing and handling and distributing of food supplies and industrial raw materials and also requires increasing expensiveness and complexities of public services. It wastes the leisure time of residents by consuming too much time in getting them to and from their work and play. It has been estimated, for instance, that 24 per cent of persons working in New York spend two hours or more per day in getting to and from their jobs (cited in J. L. Cert, *Can Our Cities Survive?*, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1942).

"Water can be brought from greater distances, sewers made large enough to carry the wastes, streets doubled, tunnels and bridges designed to transport more goods and people. However, the law of diminishing returns begins to operate and the per capita costs of these services rise at a more rapid rate than

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population growth. Land values and the cost of living rise." (Richard T. Ely and George S. Wehrwein, Land Economics, Published in New York by McMillan in 1940).

Thus, we see that the concentration migration theory has many faults. On the other hand the development of industry in the agricultural and raw material-producing areas sometimes referred to as the indigenous industrial development theory accomplishes the purpose with the least disruption of lives and jobs. Hence, it is more likely to reach its objective than is migration which has already failed after trial on a fairly large scale. Indigenous industrial growth provides a hedge against the disasters which beset "one-crop" areas by providing diversified employment opportunities. Since all economic enterprises are rarely in trouble at the same time such natural calamities as drought and boll weevil, or man-made ones such as the recent distress in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields would have been much less disastrous if they had not fallen on "one-crop" areas—whether raw materials like wheat and coal or manufacturers like steel and automobiles. These "one-crop" areas will remain, however, unless diffusion and diversification of industry are sought more assiduously than further concentration of factories and migration of men.

Every business man recognizes the necessity of considering depreciation and depletion of the equipment and natural resources owned and controlled by his company before arriving at the net profits or losses resulting from operations. No busi-

ness can long exist if it consumes capital to pay operating expenses. Yet because of the decades of low income in the South that area has been forced to deplete its capital, as represented by its natural resources and manpower, until today many sections are practically in a state of bankruptcy.

On the question of depletion it is evident that the indigenous industry solution offers a much better answer than the concentration-migration theory. It is clear that migration has not taken place fast enough to break the ruinous overdependence on farm materials, farm products and raw materials in this territory. The level of income remains low. Low income means a narrow margin above subsistence. Sometimes it means a negative margin, in which event the people must get a part of their living by consuming the very assets without which they cannot go on producing. Such a condition existed in the Tennessee Valley in 1933 when the Tennessee Valley Authority was created. In ten years this valley area has been transformed. The level of income is rising there much faster than in other parts of the country. In 1940 the per capita income had increased in the seven valley states 73 per cent over the 1933 level while the increase in the country as a whole was 56 per cent. The income there is still only about one-half of the national average but the improvement is only beginning. The development of new industry in the area is providing more and more jobs and the rehabilitation of farm lands is restoring prosperity to the valley farmers who are feeding the new factory workers.

The development of this area industrially has resulted in raising the income level and this in turn has resulted in an increased demand for manufactured products from other parts of the country.

Thus we see that the development of new industry in the Tennessee Valley has created new markets for products of older industries in other areas which would never have existed otherwise.

The most significant advance resulting from this territorial rehabilitation has been made in the thinking of the people there. They are no longer afraid. They have caught the vision of their own power and they are rebuilding their homeland with very little outside help other than technical and scientific advice. No longer are they living on their assets, they are building and creating new values and resources through their own cooperative efforts. Other regions can do the same if given equal opportunities.

BUILDING TRADES UNIONS PETITION CONGRESS

(Continued from page 86)

Federation of Labor, we now find these agencies of the Government using means to circumvent statute laws which Congress enacted for the protection of American workmen by construing construction work to be maintenance work and other such subterfuges and arbitrarily setting up wage scales and classifications of workmen far below the existing standards in the building industry.

PUBLICATIONS OF U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Labor Union Directory. This is a revised directory listing the names, addresses, and the two principal officers (president and secretary) of A. F. of L., C. I. O., and independent unions.

Selected List of B. L. S. Publications. Bulletin 747, a 1943 supplement to the 1940 edition, classifies under subject headings the more significant reports of the Bureau which have appeared in the Monthly Labor Review between October, 1940, and July, 1943.

Cost of Living. The B. L. S. cost of living index declined 0.2 per cent from mid-October to mid-November. Largely responsible for the decrease was an 0.7 per cent drop in food prices, resulting chiefly from lower prices for fresh fruits and vegetables, especially oranges, spinach, cabbage, and apples. (M)

Strikes. Preliminary B. L. S. estimates for November indicate 300 new strikes were in progress during the month, involving 500,000 workers and 2,825,000 man-days of idleness (one-third of 1 per cent of the available working time). The industry-wide coal stoppages accounted for approximately 80 per cent of the total workers involved in November strikes and 87 per cent of the idleness. (M)

Labor Turnover. Significant figures—

	Oct. 1943	Sept. 1943	Oct. 1942
	(per 100 employees)		
Quits	5.11	6.29	4.65
Military61	.64	1.71
Total separations...	6.91	8.16	7.91

Only one month last year (May) experienced a lower separation rate than occurred in October. Military separations were partly responsible for the low rate accounting for less than 10 per cent of all separations this October in contrast to more than 20 per cent in October, 1942. The percentage of quits rose from approximately 60 per cent to 75 per cent over the same period. Discharges and lay-offs together constituted 16 per cent of all separations in both periods. (M)

Hours and Earnings, October, 1943:

	All mfs.	Durable	Nondurable
Average weekly hours.....	45.4 hrs.	47.3 hrs.	42.7 hrs.
Average hourly earnings.....	98.9 cts.	108.8 cts.	82.4 cts.
Average weekly earnings.....	\$44.90	\$51.46	\$35.18

Building Construction: Declines since October, 1943, in all types of construction, except new nonresidential, resulted in an overall decrease of 20 per cent in the amount of building to be started in urban areas during November. (M)

Post-War Area Studies: Data on war and pre-war industrial developments and employments have been released for the following areas:

Gibson County, Tennessee (location of the Wolf Creek Ordnance Plant), No. 7
Newport, Rhode Island area (location of the Newport Naval Torpedo Station) No. 8
Huntsville area, Madison County, Alabama, No. 9

(Continued on page 120)

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L. U. 10- B-1- B-2- 4- 6- 7- 8- B-9- B-11- B-12- B-13- B-14- B-15- B-16- B-17- B-18- B-19- B-20- B-21- B-22- B-23- B-24- B-25- B-26- B-27- B-28- B-29- B-30- B-31- B-32- B-33- B-34- B-35- B-36- B-37- B-38- B-39- B-40- B-41- B-42- B-43- B-44- B-45- B-46- B-47- B-48- B-49- B-50- B-51- B-52- B-53- B-54- B-55- B-56- B-57- B-58- B-59- B-60- B-61- B-62- B-63- B-64- B-65- B-66- B-67- B-68- B-69- B-70- B-71- B-72- B-73- B-74- B-75- B-76- B-77- B-78- B-79- B-80- B-81- B-82- B-83- B-84- B-85- B-86- B-87- B-88- B-89- B-90- B-91- B-92- B-93- B-94- B-95- B-96- B-97- B-98- B-99- B-100- B-101- B-102- B-103- B-104- B-105- B-106- B-107- B-108- B-109- B-110- B-111- B-112- B-113- B-114- B-115- B-116- B-117- B-118- B-119- B-120- B-121- B-122- B-123- B-124- B-125- B-126- B-127- B-128- B-129- B-130- B-131- B-132- B-133- B-134- B-135- B-136- B-137- B-138- B-139- B-140- B-141- B-142- B-143- B-144- B-145- B-146- B-147- B-148- B-149- B-150- B-151- B-152- B-153- B-154- B-155- B-156- B-157- B-158- B-159- B-160- 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L. U.	401—	114636	114673	L. U.	B-482—	221045	221049	L. U.	567—	673074	673170	L. U.	B-638—	54624	54651	L. U.	709—	729680	729706	L. U.	784—	704879	704946	L. U.	870—	666001	666040
		196298	196299			718135	718175			695777				738900	738920			339849			B-785—	B 77952	77974		B-871—	B 262619	262654
403—	319321	319322		483—	370629	370810		484—	678293	678294		568—	103609	193635			492216	492226			786—	338915	338916	872—	B 389759	389760	
404—	737668	737690			789116	789127		486—	100760	100766			B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
405—	569019	569020			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			787—	338915	338916	873—	B 389759	389760	
	742989	743024			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
406—	332799	332827			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			788—	338915	338916	874—	B 389759	389760	
B-407—					789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
	B 355004	355012			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			789—	338915	338916	875—	B 389759	389760	
	665948	665956			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
	B 718362	718385			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			790—	338915	338916	876—	B 389759	389760	
	745990	745939			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
408—	17656	17745			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			791—	338915	338916	877—	B 389759	389760	
	149683	149684			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
409—	236555	236560			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			792—	338915	338916	878—	B 389759	389760	
B-410—	899342	899364			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
B-411—	344684	344700			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			793—	338915	338916	879—	B 389759	389760	
	491521	491524			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
	734701	734719			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			794—	338915	338916	880—	B 389759	389760	
	740237	740238			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
B-412—					789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			795—	338915	338916	881—	B 389759	389760	
	B 238313	238313			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
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413—	41297	41301			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
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B-414—	715934	715948			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			798—	338915	338916	884—	B 389759	389760	
415—	759455	759465			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
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	822304	823331			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
416—	194936	194942			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			800—	338915	338916	886—	B 389759	389760	
	649322	649368			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
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	B 221581	221663			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
	B 414907				789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			802—	338915	338916	888—	B 389759	389760	
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424—	49552	49553			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
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425—	27689	27697			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
	741415	741430			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			805—	338915	338916	891—	B 389759	389760	
426—	196827	196914			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
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430—	874615	874640			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
B-431—	652478	652500			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			807—	338915	338916	893—	B 389759	389760	
	647251	647255			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
	B 693637	693651			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			808—	338915	338916	894—	B 389759	389760	
433—	100201	100212			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
B-434—	156551	156585			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			809—	338915	338916	895—	B 389759	389760	
	B 303650				789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
	B 343126	343138			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			810—	338915	338916	896—	B 389759	389760	
B-435—					789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
	B 264985				789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			811—	338915	338916	897—	B 389759	389760	
	B 365208	365213			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
436—	686435	686464			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			812—	338915	338916	898—	B 389759	389760	
B-438—	827715	827768			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	338916		B 389759	389760	
B-439—	724301	724308			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790			813—	338915	338916	899—	B 389759	389760	
	957452	957476			789116	789127							B 263401	263401			169501	169790				338915	33891				

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U. 786—896842, 876, 942, 963, 792—112223, 799—858746, 812—772158, B-818—B 783274, B-820—B 460762, 824—198907, B-837—B 485798, 852—468107, 855—92216, 859—557571, 589, 861—312596, 916189, 239, 267, 873—306860, 871-873, 889—239900, 903—39651-653, 910—936449, 450, 519, 553, B-915—B 91882, 917—735979, B-925—B 288044, B 365439, B-930—859352, 931—501142, 152, B-935—115805, 808, B-938—B 391596, B-949—502292, 203, 206, 301, 322, 506, 508, 568, 596, 615, 631, 680, 769, 842, 953—311450, 490, 493, 498, 575, B-965—101226, B 904863, 966—574542, 970—378020, 033, 058, B-978—B 441334, 335, B-1010—B 510693, B 531872, B-1027—B 215543, 544, 749, 783, B-1066—97748, B-1076—100428, 1077—91236, 238, 243, 257, B-1082—B 440329, B-1087—365706, B-1112—B 504410, 691, 774, B-1133—570077, 1136—19070, 209, 210, 226, 227, 235-237, 239—91237, 1139—271905, 1141—547802, 808, 840, 887, 807558, 570, 582, 612, 615, 621, 623, B-1159—B 490553, 578, 579, 747015, B-1164—B 222756, 763, B 523620, 509874, 936, B-1176—B 601542, B-1200—B 245047, 1204—370090, 1224—869564, 1227—514728</p>	<p>L. U. 1229—666196, B-1240—B 307123, B-1245—B 486216, 217, 703537, 1252—791593, 600, 607, 1259—625232, B-1280—B 220627-630, 643, 667-670, 1295—06897, B-1298—B 26105, 187, 247-250, 1305—735018, 023, 059, 1317—826377, 396, 405, 412, B-1320—B 390177, B-1321—B 577588, 1327—860153, 168, 179, 239, 877540, 566, 638, B-1329—B 444595, 729, B 578386, 427, 479, 501, 509, 524, B 595646, 1331—780471, B-1339—B 392722, B-1364—B 262856, 874, PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING —RECEIVED B-2—208880-886, B-11—758085-089, 112, 113, B-115—64888-890, B-130—365987-996, B-248—B 311027, B-276—B 469611-620, 321—764591, 622, 634, 705, 753, 976781, 350—168183, 401—198293, 404—506012, B-410—899329, 330, 505—547501-511, B-530—555843-850, 555—732341-353, 651—318386, 393, 657—928049, 799—735197, 879—712389, B-907—B 911470, 508, B-934—808291, 953—718048- 1077—91237, 1205—75948-953, 1228—663679, 680, 1229—666188, 189, 1259—699205, B-1275—B 168266-268, 1286—695912, 920, 924, 926, B-1306—B 344056-060, 1327—860148-156, 1353—788021, 022, BLANK 82—588703, B-107—112577</p>	<p>L. U. 125—690884, 885, B-431—652478-480, 581—119730, 637—755925-940, 1140—710994-711000, PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID— NOT VOID B-48—271428, 441, 415—823104, PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING —NOT MISSING B-1260—B 670761-765, PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID 16—326365, B-46—671425, 48—931266, 269126, B-50—375180, B-66—B 206256, 327082, 353075, B-73—72018, B-105—B 309666, 115—311610, 660, 124—735018, 019, 023, 027, 043, 049, 050, 779603, 271—169329, 543534, 820550, 302—894132, 229, 995461, 325—677159, 167-170, 682485, 344—406189, 390—14360, 456, 527, 583, 592, 743, 795, 870, 557757, 818652, 819732, 820272, 345, 465, 506—362077, 523—364329, 531—064521, 581—119576, 584—583820, 345, 363, 398, 435, 448, 478, 492, 805511, 519, 552, 599, 620, 633, 649, 661, 679, 586—507729, 595—221813, 617—999396, 642—672344, B-702—437580, 760—850915, 858—52875, 991650, 876—726303, 305, 790053, 054, 056, 057, 060-063, 065- 071, B-1026—B 504517, B-1039—395982, B-1200—B 244931, B-1260—B 259711</p>
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DISTRICT THREE OPENS NEW HEADQUARTERS

(Continued from page 87)

tion to say that District 3 is located in the workshop of America.

The offices of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are located in the City Centre Building, 121 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania. The offices are attractive, though modest. Besides the vice president's office, there is a conference room and there is an office for an international representative. There is a workable library and the usual equipment. Though the office was equipped during wartime and though the furnishings are not expensive they are adequate. Most of the large building contractors doing business with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on a national scale are situated either in New York, Philadelphia, Washington or Baltimore. All of these cities do business with the District 3 office.

Like Hawaii in its attachment to District 9, the Panama Canal is attached to District 3. The Panama Canal as a project, though not great in the number of electrical workers employed, is of great significance as a government-controlled project which does business on the collective bargaining basis. It is of unusual interest today simply because it represents a strongly fortified holding of the United States in an extra territorial section. Puerto Rico is also quite a strongly fortified section but it represents a different problem from that of Panama.

EMPLOYEES OF COOPERATIVES ARE PARTNERS IN BUSINESS

(Continued from page 92)

terested in the growth and good name of the system . . . in individual members and their problems. They want to give the best possible service, not merely because it's their job, but because they know Jim Smith will have to milk his cows by hand and his neighbor down the road will be worrying about the chicks under his electric brooder if there's a prolonged outage.

Members warm up to a fellow like that pretty fast. They call him by his first name, kid him when he stops for a drink of water and maybe cuss him out while they go for the tractor or the team to pull his truck out of the mud. But they've got a lot of confidence in that kind of man, and if there's such a thing as "labor relations" on a co-op line, it starts right there.

I have no wish to oversimplify the problems you will discuss here in the next two days. I know there are many difficult and important points to be covered. I think most of them, however, can be worked out more easily both here and at your co-op offices in the same spirit of cooperation which, to a very large extent, has been responsible for the rapid growth of rural electrification itself.

PUBLICATIONS OF U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

(Continued from page 116)

Sauk County, Wisconsin (location of the Badger Ordnance Works) No. 12

Five Western Virginia Coal Counties: Buchanan, Dickenson, Lee, Tasewell and Wise Statistical Summary No. 14

Monthly Labor Review. Articles of special interest appearing in the January issue are: Wartime wages, income and manpower in farming; Union agreements in agricultural-machinery industry; Goods and services provided by consumers' cooperatives in the United States; Status of labor banks, June 30, 1943; Scientific training for women for war jobs; 1943 convention of the CIO; Employment of prisoners of war.

NOTE: Current reports of the BLS appearing at regular intervals are designated (M) monthly. Many, but not all, of the current reports are subsequently incorporated into the Monthly Labor Review. (Subscription price 30 cents a copy, \$3.50 a year, Government Printing Office.) Individuals and organizations needing statistical information for official work related to the war effort may, upon request, be placed on the mailing list to receive current reports as issued.

Prepared by: Labor Information Service,
Boris Stern, Chief.

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